## **EXHIBIT 91**

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Page 1
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                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                        DISTRICT OF VERMONT
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     JAMES D. SULLIVAN and LESLIE
     ADDISON, WILLIAM S. SUMNER,
     JR., RONALD S. HAUSTHOR,
 4
     GORDON GARRISON, and TED and
     LINDA CRAWFORD and BILLY J.
 5
     KNIGHT, individually and on
 6
     behalf of a class of persons
     similarly situated,
                                     )
 7
                                     )
                                        Civil Action No.
                   Plaintiffs,
                                     )
 8
                                        5:16-cv-00125
                                     )
     vs.
 9
     SAINT-GOBAIN PERFORMANCE
10
     PLASTICS CORPORATION,
                   Defendant.
11
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14
                      VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
15
                       GARY THOMAS YODER, MS
16
                       (Taken by Defendant)
17
                      Raleigh, North Carolina
18
                     Tuesday, February 6, 2018
19
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21
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23
24
                     Reported in Stenotype by:
                      Judy F. Reins, RMR, CRR
25
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Page 2 1 **APPEARANCES** 2 ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS: 3 GARY A. DAVIS, Esquire Davis & Whitlock, P.C. 21 Battery Park Avenue 4 Suite 206 5 Asheville, North Carolina 28801 (828) 622-0044 6 7 ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT: PATRICK D. CURRAN, Esquire 8 NICHOLAS LoCASTRO, Esquire Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan, LLP 9 51 Madison Avenue 22nd Floor 10 New York City, New York 10010 (212) 849-7000 11 12 ALSO PRESENT: Lyle Chinkin, Sonoma Technology 13 14 Michael Kirby, Videographer 15 16 VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF GARY THOMAS YODER, 17 MS, a witness called on behalf of Defendant, before 18 Judy F. Reins, RMR, CRR, and Notary Public, in and for the State of North Carolina, at the offices of Smith, 19 20 Anderson, Blount, Dorsett, Mitchell & Jernigan LLP, 21 150 Fayetteville Street, Suite 2300, Raleigh, North 22 Carolina, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February 2018, 23 commencing at 9:04 a.m. 24 25

			Page 3
1		INDEX OF EXAMINATIONS	
2		INDEX OF EXAMINATIONS	PAGE
3	By Mr. Curra	an an	6
4	by Mr. Curre	INDEX OF EXHIBITS	0
5	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MARKED
6	Exhibit 1		5
		Perfluorooctanoic Acid	3
7		Deposition Modeling Analysis	
		prepared by Gary T. Yoder	
8		dated 9/1/17	
9	Exhibit 1-A	TRM Expert Report:	11
		Perfluorooctanoic Acid	
10		Deposition Modeling Analysis	
		prepared by Gary T. Yoder	
11		dated 8/31/17 (initially	
		marked as Exhibit 3)	
12			
	Exhibit 2	Declaration of Gary T. Yoder	5
13		in the matter of Sullivan,	
		et al. vs. Saint-Gobain	
14		Performance Plastics	
		Corporation filed on	
15		10/02/17	
16	Exhibit 3	Barr report entitled Draft	65
		Conceptual Modeling of PFOA	
17		Fate and Transport: North	
		Bennington, Vermont dated	
18		June 2017, Bates numbers	
		SGPPLVT 10000755 - 10000936	
19			
	Exhibit 4	Alliance Technologies	77
20		Corporation report entitled	
		Chemfab Corporation	
21		Diagnostic Test Program	
		Results dated April 1992,	
22		Bates numbers CTMALE	
		010002830 - 010003000	
23			
24			
25			

			Page 4
1		INDEX OF EXHIBITS (Continued)	
2	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MARKED
3	Exhibit 5	Copy of handwritten notes of	92
		Gary T. Yoder regarding	
4		Sullivan, et al. vs.	
		Saint-Gobain, etc. matter	
5			
	Exhibit 6	Report by Catherine Arundel	121
6		Barton entitled The	
		Measurement, Partitioning	
7		and Near-Field Modeling of	
		Perfluorooctanoate (PFO) in	
8		Air dated Summer 2008	
9	Exhibit 7	Email string, top email to	164
		Gary Yoder, et al. from	
10		Philip K. Hopke dated	
		2/22/17	
11			
	Exhibit 8	• •	164
12		entitled Area of Interest,	
		Vermont Agency of Natural	
13		Resources	
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
<ul><li>21</li><li>22</li></ul>			
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	Page 5
1	(EXHIBITS 1 AND 2 WERE MARKED FOR
2	IDENTIFICATION)
3	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're on the record at
4	9:04 a.m. This is the videotape deposition of
5	Gary T. Yoder. This deposition is being held at
6	Smith, Anderson, Blount, Dorsett, Mitchell &
7	Jernigan, 150 Fayetteville Street, Suite 2300, in
8	Raleigh, North Carolina, 27601, on February 6th,
9	2018. Court reporter is Judy Reins.
10	Videographer is Michael Kirby.
11	Would counsel please introduce themselves
12	and whom they represent?
13	MR. CURRAN: Patrick Curran, Quinn Emanuel,
L <b>4</b>	for defendant Saint-Gobain.
15	MR. LoCASTRO: Nicholas LoCastro, Quinn
16	Emanuel, for Saint-Gobain.
17	MR. DAVIS: Gary Davis for the plaintiffs,
18	the Sullivan plaintiffs.
19	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Would the court reporter
20	please swear the witness?
21	GARY THOMAS YODER, MS,
22	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
23	MR. DAVIS: Before we start, can we show
24	also present, please? Can you state your name,
25	please?

	Page 6
1	MR. CHINKIN: Lyle Chinkin.
2	MR. DAVIS: Thank you.
3	EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. CURRAN:
5	Q. Mr. Yoder, can you please state your name
6	for the record?
7	A. Gary Thomas Yoder.
8	Q. And, Mr. Yoder, you understand that
9	you're you're under oath today?
10	A. I do.
11	Q. And you understand that that oath today is
12	the same oath as if you were testifying in court?
13	A. I do.
L <b>4</b>	Q. Is there any reason you can't give your best
15	and most accurate testimony today?
16	A. No.
17	Q. You submitted an expert report in this case?
18	A. I did.
19	Q. And do you recognize that as what's been
20	marked as Exhibit 1 here?
21	A. That is correct.
22	Q. And you also submitted a signed declaration
23	in this case. Is that right?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. And do you recognize that as what we'll mark

Page 7 1 as Exhibit 2? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Take a look at Exhibit 2. You say there in Ο. 4 your declaration of the report you've rendered in this 5 case, Contains a complete statement of the opinions I will express on the issue of class certification and 6 7 the basis and reasons for them as well as the facts or data I considered in forming these opinions. 8 9 That's at paragraph 3. Do you see that? 10 Α. I do. 11 Was that correct at the time you drafted 0. 12 your report? 13 Α. Yes. 14 And is that still true today? 0. 15 Α. Yes. 16 Do you plan to offer any opinions that do 17 not appear in your expert report? I plan to be consistent with my expert 18 Α. 19 report. 20 And you've disclosed to us in your report 0. all the opinions you plan to give in this case. 21 22 that correct? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Is there anything in your report that you 25 want to change or correct?

Page 8 1 Α. As it stands right now, no. 2 And you understand that you are required to Q. 3 give all the bases for your opinions in your report. Correct? 4 5 Α. Yes. And did you do that? 6 Ο. 7 Α. To -- yeah, to the most of the extent that I 8 believe that was necessary for the type of report, 9 yes. 10 Did you ask for any information in the 0. 11 course of conducting your analysis that you didn't 12 receive? 13 I seem to recall maybe asking for some air 14 dispersion modeling data files maybe from the other engineering firm, but there was -- it wasn't 15 16 available. 17 0. Any other information you can think of that 18 asked for that you --19 Off the top of my head, no, no, most --Α. 20 everything was formulated from what was able -- what 21 was provided to me, so I can't think of anything 22 specifically other than that. 23 So with the exception of the air modeling Ο. 24 files, nothing else that you asked for and didn't 25 receive before preparing and submitting your report.

Page 9 1 Fair? 2 As -- as best as I -- I can recall, yes. 3 Q. About how much time did you spend preparing 4 the report we've marked as Exhibit 1? 5 Α. From beginning to submittal, probably three, four months, I guess, maybe total. 6 7 0. And could you --Trying to remember exactly when we were --8 Α. 9 when I got engaged in the project. I can't remember 10 that specifically, but it was -- it was probably along 11 that -- along those lines. For -- strike that. 12 Q. 13 Have you invoiced your time by the hour in 14 this case? 15 Α. Yes. 16 Ballpark, how many hours do you believe you 17 spent working on the report we've marked as Exhibit 1? 18 Α. Maybe 75 to 100, I'm guessing. I didn't 19 look at it before I came, so I'm just trying to 20 recall. 21 And how much time did you spend preparing Ο. 22 for this deposition today? 23 Probably 12 hours, I quess. Α. 24 Q. What did you do to prepare for today's 25 deposition?

Page 10 I met with Gary and then had some time I prepared, you know, getting prepared before we met yesterday and a little bit after our meeting yesterday. Other than Mr. Davis, did you meet with anyone else to prepare for today's deposition? Α. No. About how long did you meet with Mr. Davis Q. to prepare for today's deposition? Α. About seven hours, I quess. 0. And that was yesterday? Α. That's correct. Q. And other than that meeting with Mr. Davis yesterday, what did you do to prepare for today's deposition? I just reviewed my report, Phil Hopke's report, some of the air dispersion modeling files, just, you know, modeling guidance documents, things like that. Did you review any documents other than the 0. documents you just identified to prepare for today's deposition? I'm trying to think if I maybe -- other than Α. maybe some general AERMOD memorandums, maybe things

like that, I can't think of anything specifically.

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1	mean, it was a couple things like that I maybe have
2	looked at to kind of get some details on some things.
3	Q. You mentioned general AERMOD memorandums.
4	What's an example of a general AERMOD memorandum?
5	A. So I say "general." Memorandum on a on
6	a the version of AERMOD, latest version of AERMOD.
7	I do remember looking at that, for an example.
8	Q. Anything else you can recall that you
9	reviewed to prepare for the deposition?
10	A. No.
11	Q. I believe you brought a copy of your report
12	and a copy of your declaration with you today. Can I
13	ask, have you marked those up at all?
14	A. I didn't bring a copy of my declaration. I
15	only got the one I got you you gave me. I did
16	make some just notes here and there on my copy.
17	Q. So if we could mark as Exhibit 3 the
18	annotated version
19	MR. DAVIS: Let me look at it first.
20	THE WITNESS: Okay.
21	MR. DAVIS: Okay. She's going to mark it.
22	(EXHIBIT 1-A (initially marked as Exhibit 3)
23	WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
24	BY MR. CURRAN:
25	Q. During the course of the deposition today,

Page 12 1 I'll be referring to your report as Exhibit 1, but you 2 can make reference to the annotated version, 3 Exhibit 3, if you'd like. 4 Α. Okay. 5 Mr. Yoder, when were you first retained by plaintiff's counsel in this case? 6 7 And, again, I can't remember the specific date, but it was back in -- I honestly can't remember 8 9 off the top of my head -- May, I'm thinking. I can't 10 remember the exact date. 11 0. And that's May of 2017? 12 Α. Yes. 13 Ο. Who first --14 It may have been as early as April. Α. 15 sure. 16 Who first contacted you about this case? 0. 17 Actually Cathy Dare, TRM Environmental Α. Consultants. 18 19 And when Ms. Dare first contacted you, what 0. 20 did she describe the need was for in this case? 21 It was for a case in Bennington, Vermont, 22 and that there was the need for air dispersion 23 modeling services. And there was really wasn't a 24 whole lot of information given at that time. I 25 just -- she asked for my resumé, and I gave it to her,

Page 13 1 and she provided it to counsel. 2 That contact you had with Ms. Dare, is that Q. 3 your first engagement with TRM, or had you worked with 4 them previously? 5 I -- I worked for an associate of hers who's with another consulting firm. She is -- so I think 6 7 it's my -- yes, my first actual contract with TRM. And when did Ms. Dare or others explain to 8 Q. 9 you the specific nature of the air modeling services 10 you'd be asked to provide in this case? 11 Well, Ms. Dare really didn't. It was 12 probably more along the lines of actually once we 13 were, you know, actually engaged and under contract 14 to -- to do the work, so it would have been after that 15 with conversations with counsel. 16 As part of your engagement in this case, were you asked to determine the source of PFOA air 17 18 deposition for specific properties in the Bennington 19 area? 20 Specific properties, can -- I'm not sure Α. what you mean, so rephrase the question. 21 22 Q. As part of your engagement in this case, 23 were you asked to determine what the source of PFOA

deposition had been for specific sites in Bennington;

for example, a specific property address?

24

Page 14 1 Α. Yes. 2 And were you asked --Ο. 3 Α. Just -- just to clarify my answer, to 4 simulate PFOA emissions from a specific address. 5 Ο. So you were asked to simulate emissions from a specific address? 6 7 Α. Correct. Were you asked to give an expert opinion on 8 Q. 9 the source of -- of PFOA emissions that had settled to 10 a specific address? 11 Α. No. 12 Q. Were you asked to model -- strike that. 13 What is TRM? 14 They're -- it's a woman-owned consulting Α. 15 firm out of New York. Again, Cathy Dare is the -- the 16 owner of the company, and just through working with 17 her and -- and actually the gentleman that she used to work with in -- with another environmental firm up 18 19 there in New York, they've -- they've come to me for 20 some air support services, so I've known Cathy through 21 that relationship. 22 0. So what is your position at TRM? 23 I actually worked for the ClimeCo 24 Corporation, so I'm contracted by TRM. 25 And -- and what is ClimeCo? 0.

- A. ClimeCo is a org project development company. Primarily the services are in the world of, you know, again, developing projects for carbon offsets and -- and regulatory markets and voluntary markets, and regulatory being California, cap and trade programs in Canada, voluntary everywhere else outside of the regulated areas. That's primarily the -- the focus. We also do a lot of similar-type market services in non-attainment areas.
- Q. Before this engagement for TRM, had you worked with Dr. Hopke?
  - A. Actually, yes.
  - Q. And where did you work with Dr. Hopke?
- A. Again, through Cathy's association with another firm, the firms change, but Tim McAuley, Tim and -- and Dr. Holly (phonetic) have a long-term relationship, and there was a project that we worked on and that Phil, I believe, is giving some support in that particular project, too.
- Q. And do you recall, was there a name for that project? Was it litigation-related?
- A. It was -- it was a potential fracking sandpit in Pennsylvania, and I don't know if there was a specific name of the project. It was a -- I think a zoning board. I was just giving similar-type support,

Page 16 1 air services to Tim who's actually doing the work in 2 front of, you know, I guess the zoning board up there, 3 so I don't know if there was actually a specific 4 project name. 5 And were you deposed in connection with that 6 work? 7 No, not that project, no. 8 Q. Did you prepare a report in connection with 9 that work? 10 I -- I -- no, I just supported him with 11 some -- some services, some drawings, and things like 12 that. No, I did not actually write a report for that 13 particular service. 14 You mentioned you were working there with, 15 it was Tim McAuley? 16 Α. Yeah. 17 Q. Were you also working with Phil Hopke on that? 18 19 Α. I just know that Phil was involved in 20 providing some support, but it -- it wasn't -- you 21 know, I would maybe be on a call or something with him 22 every once in a while, but it wasn't like he and I 23 were exchanging information and, like, working 24 together. About what time was that, 2015, 2014? 25 Ο.

Page 17 2016, I think. 1 Α. 2 Now, who, if anyone, at TRM helped you Q. 3 prepare the report you submitted in this case? 4 Α. Cathy helped me mostly with -- you know, she 5 put it in her format, some of the graphics, things like that, so it basically went through her. 6 7 And what is Ms. Dare's background? 0. She is a civil engineer, I believe, 8 Α. 9 primarily expertise in waste, solid waste, things like 10 that --11 And what's her --0. 12 Α. -- best I can answer. 13 0. I'm sorry. What's her position at TRM? 14 I believe she's -- she is the -- the owner. Α. 15 I don't know if it's a sole proprietorship or an LLC. 16 Anyone else that you worked with at TRM to 0. 17 prepare the report? 18 Α. Well, Phil technically is associated 19 with TRM too, so, I mean, he would be -- he was 20 involved in -- in ... 21 The intro to the report says, to accomplish 22 the study objectives, TRM modeled the ChemFab 23 emissions based on the documented operational 24 conditions for the ChemFab production equipment. 25 MR. DAVIS: Where are you reading from?

		Page 18
1	Seco	nd paragraph. Can you direct him?
2	BY MR. CU	RRAN:
3	Q.	Do you see that, sir?
4	A.	Where is I'm sorry.
5	Q.	Yeah, sure, the second paragraph.
6	A.	Oh, yes.
7	Q.	It says here, T TRM modeled the ChemFab
8	emissions	
9		Is that right?
10	A.	Well, I was prepared, but I I did the
11	modeling,	so TRM, and I just and I was contracted
12	by TRM, so	o.
13	Q.	So other than yourself, anyone else at TRM
L <b>4</b>	or otherw	ise involved in the modeling of this?
15	A.	No.
16	Q.	Okay. At the top of the report here, it
17	says, Att	orney/client work product, confidential.
18		Did you add that to the report?
19	A.	I believe Cathy did.
20	Q.	Did any attorneys draft any portion of this
21	report?	
22	A.	No.
23	Q.	You've been involved in litigation before
24	this case	?
25	A.	No.

Page 19 1 0. Have you been deposed before? 2 Α. No. 3 MR. DAVIS: Let me -- let me just object. 4 I'm -- it's not really an objection. I think he 5 might not have understood what you meant about litigation. I mean --6 7 THE WITNESS: Oh. 8 MR. DAVIS: -- you've been in administrative 9 hearings. Right? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, sorry. I thought you 11 meant in this particular setting. So I've been 12 to two zoning board hearings, sorry, and provided 13 expert reports in those and testified, I guess, 14 at a zoning board hearing, but I was not deposed. 15 BY MR. CURRAN: 16 So let me break that down a bit. Ο. 17 Α. Sure. 18 Q. In terms of litigation in a courtroom, 19 putting aside administrative proceedings, have you 20 ever been involved in litigation before? 21 So if that's not included, then no. Α. 22 Q. And putting aside the zoning board hearings, 23 have you ever been involved in a deposition before? 24 Α. No. 25 So the testimony that you provided has been 0.

Page 20 1 in administrative hearings to zoning boards? 2 Α. That's correct. 3 Q. How many times have you done that? 4 Α. Twice. 5 Q. And when were those? 2015, 2016. 6 Α. 7 Aside from the zoning board hearings in 2015 0. 8 and 2016, any testimony you've given to a government 9 agency or to a court? A. 10 No. 11 What was the nature of the disputes that you Ο. 12 were providing testimony for in those two-zoning board 13 meetings? 14 Α. Yeah, the first one was North Carolina. It 15 was an existing zoned property, agricultural, I 16 believe, across the street from an established 17 community, golf course. And the -- I was supporting 18 the plaintiff attorney to fight rezoning that property 19 for a gravel pit and just provided general air 20 compliance, you know, air impact services. 21 And how about the second dispute? The second one was another zoning board 22 Α. 23 hearing in Pennsylvania for a proposed fracking well, 24 and the environmental report that was submitted by the 25 company, the energy firm that was going to install the

Page 21 1 fracking well as to whether it met the environmental 2 compliance requirements of the zoning ordinances from 3 an air -- from an air standpoint. 4 Sir, in your declaration, going to 5 paragraph 3 --MR. DAVIS: Exhibit 2. 6 7 BY MR. CURRAN: Here in paragraph 3 it says that your expert 8 Q. 9 report contains a complete statement of the opinions I 10 will express on the issue of class certification and 11 the basis and reasons for it. 12 Is that right? 13 Α. Yes. 14 As used in your declaration, how do you 15 define the term "the issue of class certification"? 16 How do I define "the issue of class 17 certification"? 18 Q. Yes, sir. 19 Well, I'm not an attorney, so as I Α. 20 understand it, it's an application process for a 21 potential class action lawsuit, and so the -- the 22 certification process, I guess, to whether the suit 23 should proceed, I guess, is my general understanding. 24 Q. Do you intend to offer any opinions in this 25 case on issues other than class certification as

Page 22 1 expressed in your report marked as Exhibit 1? 2 Α. No. 3 Turn to page 7 of your report that's Ο. Exhibit 1. It lists nine citations. Correct? 4 5 Α. Oh, I'm sorry. Got the wrong page. Yes. And you relied on these nine cited materials 6 7 when you were forming your opinions in this case. that right? 8 9 I did to some portion or part from them, 10 yes. 11 Are there any other documents that you 0. 12 relied on that are not listed --13 Α. Yes, and -- yeah, in going through the process yesterday, I realized I'm just adding one of 14 15 these, was the Alliance Technologies. Yeah, I just 16 scribbled roughly the title. Like Alliance 17 Technologies, April 1992, was something that I should have included in -- in the citations. 18 19 So other than that Alliance Technologies Q. 20 document from 1992, any other materials that you 21 relied on that are not listed on page 7? 22 As best of my knowledge, no, I believe that 23 I have them listed here. 24 Q. Are there any materials that you considered 25 but decided not to rely on --

Page 23 1 Α. Oh, boy. 2 -- from your report that are not listed Q. 3 here? 4 I mean, there probably is, but to tell you Α. 5 which ones they are, I -- I'm not sure that I can off the top of my head. 6 7 MR. DAVIS: State -- state for the record 8 that we provided those documents to the defendant 9 and so. 10 BY MR. CURRAN: 11 So best of your recollection, what were the 12 documents you considered but did not rely on? 13 Α. Well, there was a lot of -- I mean, there 14 was a lot of documents on historical -- you know, the 15 Vermont DEC documentation on, you know, inspection 16 records, odor complaints, things like that, coming off 17 the top of my head are some of those that I've looked 18 at, but it really didn't have a bearing on what I was 19 doing here with this particular ... 20 And so why did you decide not to rely on 0. 21 those materials? 22 Α. Well, just specifically what I was trying to 23 accomplish here with, you know, doing a deposition 24 analysis, it really -- other than the information I

collected from some of those documents that I listed

here, like air permits and things like that, which, by the way, I could maybe -- if I can revise my -- my last statement on the citations here, there is an air permit document that I -- should also be listed here too where I got information from -- for stacks and building heights and things like that, and so that -- that should also be included. And I believe it was provided to you guys, but I -- it should be listed here also.

There was -- there was some air permit documents that had information on building -- building dimensions, stack locations, volumetric flow rates, the process rates, and things like that that I did rely on, and it -- it's -- should be listed here also.

- Q. Other than those permitting documents and the Alliance report that you mentioned, anything else that you relied on that isn't listed on page 7?
- A. I mean, there was some -- probably some technical journal article -- journal articles that we passed around that I just, you know, reviewed, again, maybe not specifically pulled information from or used for this report. So, I mean, there is another possibility of some -- some other documents, yes.
- Q. One of the things that is not identified here is the -- the Barr Engineering conceptual site

Page 25 1 Did you review that model in connection --2 Α. I did. 3 Q. -- with your report? And did you decide not to rely on that? 4 Yeah, yeah, I didn't really rely on it for 5 Α. anything as far as my input and what I used for my 6 7 analysis, but yes, I did review that. And why did you decide not to rely on the 8 Q. 9 Barr Engineering report? 10 Mostly because the approach was to -- to do 11 my own analysis, to -- you know, to just -- well, 12 wait, I did compare, but I didn't actually pull any 13 information from it for what I -- for what I did in my 14 analysis. 15 Do you recall what versions of the Barr 16 report you --17 Yeah, it was the last -- specifically, I Α. think the last one, which was -- was it June 2017, if 18 19 I'm not mistaken. So the one before that initially, 20 and then the -- the June 2017 in Appendix A that came 21 with that conceptual model report. 22 Q. And do you recall, did your opinions change 23 after you reviewed any different iterations of the 24 Barr report? 25 Α. No, no.

Page 26 1 0. Skip a little bit over, background here. 2 Α. Okay. 3 Tell me about your educational background. Q. 4 You have a Master's degree in meteorology? 5 Α. Yes, I do. 6 Would you say that your expertise relates to Q. 7 meteorology? I would say my expertise really is more in 8 Α. 9 the world of air compliance work, I mean, based on how 10 my career has gone at this point. 11 0. Uh-huh. 12 Α. I'm several years removed from, you know, 13 studying meteorology. 14 So I'll come back to that in a second, Ο. 15 but --16 Α. Okay. 17 -- you'd agree, you're -- you're not a Q. trained chemist. Correct? 18 19 Α. That's correct. 20 You're not a hydrogeologist? Q. 21 Α. I am not. 22 Q. You're not an engineer? 23 Α. No. 24 Q. And you're not a toxicologist? 25 Α. No.

Page 27 1 0. You're not an epidemiologist? 2 Α. No. 3 The opinions that you're offering in this Q. case are limited to the field of air emissions 4 5 modeling. Is that fair? 6 That's correct. Α. 7 You did not attempt to determine where, if anywhere, PFOA was transported after it had traveled 8 9 from the air to the ground. Is that fair? 10 Α. No. 11 And you did not attempt to determine the 0. 12 effectiveness of any pollution control technology in 13 this case. Correct? 14 Α. No. 15 And you didn't attempt to determine whether Q. 16 PFOA is or is not potentially harmful to human health. 17 Correct? I did not. 18 Α. 19 So would you describe your expertise as air Q. 20 modeling? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Q. And where did you get your training in air 23 modeling? 24 Α. Initially when I started my career, I went 25 through a training course with Trinity Consultants, I

believe it was, back in, we're talking 1992, '3 was the initial training. And then it was probably from there just a series of, you know, workshops, you know, conferences, things like that, EPA training that they make available to the public, anything else that may have been published as public -- public domain information.

And then from there, just, you know, obviously I'm working with a gentleman call -- named Kevin Eldridge, who was a meteorologist also that worked for the State at one time and worked for the firm that I worked for initially and hired me.

- Q. You mentioned EPA training and workshops and conferences. What EPA conferences have you attended?
- A. You have the -- try -- trying to remember the name of them now. It's like once every five years they have a -- a national meeting where the primary topic is air dispersion modeling. They've had -- I don't even know how many they've had now. I've gone to one of those in Washington, D.C.

And I was at -- this past spring, I was at the State -- the State EPA workshop in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, which basically they have -- they discuss recent changes or proposed changes within AERMOD or -- or actually several models, so I've gone

to those.

Carolinas Air Pollution Control Association conference, which is twice a year, although there's -- likely there isn't much in the way of air dispersion modeling discussed at those anymore. Maybe back in the early days it was -- was a little bit more of a hotter topic and ...

- Q. Have you presented at those conferences?
- A. I have presented those -- at those conferences, yes -- well, at the -- at Carolinas Air Pollution Control Association conference, yes.
  - Q. What subject did you present on?
- A. One was on class 1 impacts, and that's going back to -- boy, trying to remember that year. That was related to -- to air dispersion modeling, but it wasn't specifically into the details of air dispersion modeling. The second one was an ambient sampling program we did for toluene dust cyanine from foam manufacturing operations, but it wasn't air dispersion modeling related.
- Q. And I understand there's a -- what's sometimes called an Appendix W conference that's held close to here?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. What is the Appendix W conference?

- A. That's -- that's the one I went to in Chapel Hill.
  - Q. Okay.

- A. Thank you. So you helped me out with answering that question. So -- but, yeah, they -- they basically discussed -- or either -- either accepted changes to Appendix W or maybe ones that may be coming down the road, future changes with all -- you know, several models of Appendix W.
  - Q. What is EPA's Appendix W?
- A. It's -- basically it's the published promulgated guidance for -- well, for states -- it's really for state implementation plans, states, and I suppose tribes and things like that, for their guides and basically how -- through state implementation plans, how to comply with the national ambient air quality standards, I think particularly when it comes to new source review regulations or prevention of significant deterioration and things like that.
- Q. Is Appendix W considered best practices in the air modeling industry for -- for running an air dispersion model?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you apply Appendix W to your report in this case?

Page 31 1 Α. Yes. 2 I believe in your report you say that you Q. 3 followed Appendix W, and you referenced the 2005 4 version? 5 Α. Yes, that's -- that should be probably 2017. There's a new version. 6 7 So what about -- so in your mind, no difference between the 2017 protocol and what you 8 followed? 9 10 Α. Well, there is, but to what I did here, I 11 mean, no, no, it didn't affect anything between those 12 two versions. 13 0. And why -- why did you follow the guidance 14 in Appendix W? 15 It's basically standard protocol in what 16 I've been doing my career when I do prepare analyses 17 like this, particularly it's associated with some kind 18 of review from a regulatory agency in that they would 19 require you to follow Appendix W. So it's just --20 really today, it's kind of out of habit more than 21 anything. 22 Q. Someone in the field, if you saw a report 23 that didn't follow Appendix W, would you say that that 24 didn't follow the best practices in the field?

Well, I guess it depends, and it depends on

Α.

	Page 32
1	what the nature of the analysis is. There could be a
2	need for doing something very unique.
3	Q. In this case, you didn't deviate from
4	Appendix W, correct?
5	A. As yeah, as best I could, I followed
6	those guidelines.
7	Q. Can you think of any situations in which you
8	didn't follow the Appendix W guidelines?
9	A. No, I'm no.
10	Q. You intended to
11	A. Not purposely anyway.
12	Q. You intended to follow the Appendix W
13	A. Yes.
14	Q guidelines in this case? And you didn't
15	identify any situations that would call for deviating
16	from the Appendix W guidelines in this case?
17	A. No.
18	Q. Now, Section 833 of the Appendix W
19	guidelines see if we can get a copy of those
20	MR. DAVIS: Yeah, I'm going to object unless
21	you provide a copy to the witness.
22	MR. CURRAN: You can have your objection,
23	so.
24	BY MR. CURRAN:
25	Q. Tell me what Appendix W says to do about

Page 33 1 multisource emission scenarios. 2 I don't know that. I'd have to look it up. 3 I don't know it off the top of my head. Appendix W is 4 huge. 5 Q. Uh-huh. In this case, did you model a single source or a multisource emission model? 6 7 I call it a single source based on my definition. 8 Q. 9 And what's --10 Α. It's a single facility. 11 I'm sorry, I spoke over you. What's your 0. 12 definition? 13 Α. A single facility. 14 When you say you model, "it's a single 0. 15 facility," what do you mean by that? 16 Well, I guess in some cases you could have 17 more of a complex of sources, you know, much larger 18 chemical plants or maybe in a contiguous property you 19 have multiple operations that could be separated, 20 maybe two facilities located in close proximity, 21 completely separate from each other but -- but emit 22 the same compound and have to be modeled together. 23 It's important when conducting air 0. 24 deposition models to determine the appropriate 25 background concentrations of a substance.

	Page 34
1	A. Yes.
2	MR. DAVIS: Object to object to the
3	question, form of the question. You may answer.
4	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry?
5	MR. DAVIS: You may answer the question.
6	THE WITNESS: Okay, I'm sorry.
7	BY MR. CURRAN:
8	Q. Pause for a second. This is this is your
9	first deposition?
10	A. Yeah.
11	Q. During the course of the day, you may hear
12	objections from counsel.
13	A. Okay.
14	Q. You are still required to answer the
15	question
16	A. Okay.
17	Q even if there is an objection.
18	A. All right.
19	Q. Does that make sense?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Okay. It's important in conducting air
22	dispersion modeling to determine the appropriate
23	background concentration of the substance you're
24	trying to model. True?
25	MR. DAVIS: Same objection.

Page 35 1 THE WITNESS: It would depend on the 2 compound that you're modeling. 3 BY MR. CURRAN: 4 Ο. Is it your testimony that for some 5 compounds, it's not important to determine the appropriate background concentration of that 6 7 substance? Α. 8 Yes. 9 Ο. Why is that? 10 Α. Because it could be a compound that, for 11 example, is state toxic that doesn't have a background 12 concentration requirement to be added in, like in 13 North Carolina, toluene. 14 You'd agree that under Appendix W, you're 15 instructed to determine the appropriate background 16 concentration for substances before modeling though. 17 Fair? 18 I -- begin, for modeling a standard national 19 ambient air quality standard pollutant, yes. 20 Did you attempt to determine the background 0. 21 concentration for PFOA in this case? 22 Α. No. 23 Why is that? 0. 24 Α. As far as I know, there's no -- you know, 25 background data comes from EPA state monitoring

	Page 36
1	networks and, as far as I know, the air monitoring
2	PFOA.
3	Q. So for your analysis, it wasn't important to
4	determine the background concentration of PFOA?
5	A. No.
6	Q. For your analysis, was it important to
7	determine whether there were other potential sources
8	of PFOA in the area?
9	A. No.
10	Q. Why is that?
11	A. I just wanted to determine what the
12	deposition impact, contours, area, rate for one
13	facility.
14	Q. And why did you want to limit your analysis
15	to just one facility?
16	A. Because it was a source of PFOA emissions,
17	known PFOA emissions.
18	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, what PFOA
19	emissions?
20	THE WITNESS: PFOA known PFOA emissions,
21	sorry.
22	BY MR. CURRAN:
23	Q. Did you consider whether this area of
24	Bennington, Vermont, was a single source area or a
25	multisource area for PFOA?

Page 37 1 Α. I did not, no. 2 And why did you decide not to consider that Q. 3 issue? Based on the understanding that we had a 4 Α. 5 source of -- a significant source of PFOA from a 6 facility, historical emissions of PFOA emissions, we 7 wanted to look at what that facility's potential impact or impact would be from their emissions only. 8 9 Q. When you say, "we wanted to look at," who are you referring to as "we"? 10 11 When I say "we," I say our -- our plaintiff 12 team. So the plaintiffs' attorneys and yourself 13 Q. 14 collectively decided that you would look at a single 15 source rather than a multisource for your modeling 16 analysis. Fair? 17 Α. That's correct. 18 Now, under Appendix W, in multisource areas, Q. 19 determining the appropriate background concentration 20 before model also involves identification and 21 characterization of contributions from nearby sources 22 through explicit modeling. Does that sound familiar? 23 MR. DAVIS: Again, I'm going to object 24 unless you provide Appendix W to the witness to

look at. You're quoting, you're reading from

Page 38 1 something. He needs to be able to see it. 2 BY MR. CURRAN: 3 Q. You can answer the question. 4 MR. DAVIS: No, you can't unless you provide 5 him the information. Don't answer until he provides you the information to look at. 6 7 MR. CURRAN: I'm asking the witness if he recalls from Appendix W if this is the correct --8 9 THE WITNESS: I mean, I --10 MR. CURRAN: -- methodology. THE WITNESS: -- I don't recall. I don't 11 12 have Appendix W memorized. 13 BY MR. CURRAN: 14 Well, I'm going to ask it based on your 0. 15 education, training, and your understanding that you 16 apply to Appendix W. Did you in this case identify 17 and characterize contributions from nearby sources 18 through explicit modeling? 19 Α. No. 20 Why did you decide not to do that? 0. 21 Because it wasn't a standard national Α. 22 ambient air quality compound that I was modeling, a 23 federal compound, federally-regulated compound --24 Q. So can you --25 -- at this -- at this particular time. Α.

- Q. In your opinion, it's only important to determine and identify and characterize contributions from nearby sources through explicit modeling for federally regulated compounds?
- A. According to Appendix W, that -- that is what Appendix W is providing direction on.
- Q. Why does the distinction between a federally regulated compound and an unregulated compound matter from a scientific perspective? As a scientist, to you, why is that an important distinction?
- A. Well, because there's a process before a compound becomes regulated, and understanding may not have been gathered on a particular compound before it was regulated. It can obviously change over time when more information becomes available, and then it may eventually become a regulated compound where they may require providing -- you know, that you provide -- include background data.
- Q. For an accurate air dispersion model for a particular substance in a multisource area, you'd agree that you need to explicitly model each of those sources. True?
- A. Well, again, it depends on what you're trying to accomplish with your analysis.
  - Q. Were you trying to accomplish an accurate

Page 40 1 model in this case? 2 Α. I was. 3 So for an accurate air dispersion model for Ο. 4 a particular substance in a multisource area, you'd 5 agree that you need to explicitly model each of those True? 6 sources. 7 Α. Repeat the question. I'm trying to Okay. understand, so. 8 9 Ο. For an accurate air dispersion model for a 10 particular substance in a multisource area, you'd 11 agree that you need to explicitly model each of those 12 sources? 13 Α. And, again, it depends on the compound that 14 you're modeling. In cases I could -- there are cases 15 I would have multi sources of a particular compound 16 and would not have to include other sources. 17 Why wouldn't you include other sources for 0. 18 an accurate air dispersion model? 19 In -- in some cases, it's -- it depends on Α. 20 the -- the goal of the analysis as to why you're doing 21 it. 22 Q. What was your goal here? 23 To look at the impact specifically from the Α. 24 ChemFab operations, historical emissions. 25 0. Your goal here was only to consider the

	Page 41
1	impact of a single emission source that you
2	identified. Is that accurate?
3	A. That's correct.
4	Q. And you offer no opinion as to whether
5	that's an accurate depiction of air dispersion impacts
6	in a multisource environment. True?
7	A. I I I can't comment on that because I
8	don't know about the other sources from an air
9	dispersion modeling standpoint.
10	Q. And you didn't consider any other sources
11	from an air dispersion modeling standpoint?
12	A. That is correct.
13	MR. DAVIS: Object. Let me object to the
14	question. There's been no proof of any other
15	sources.
16	MR. CURRAN: I'm just going to object now to
17	any further speaking objections. I've tried to
18	give some latitude, Gary, but that's not a form.
19	That's a speaking objection.
20	MR. DAVIS: Object to the form of the
21	question and the form of your comment.
22	MR. CURRAN: So the record's clear.
23	BY MR. CURRAN:
24	Q. If you knew that Saint-Gobain was not the
25	only source of air emissions for PFOA in this area,

Page 42 1 how would that have changed your analysis? 2 Again, if I was to determine and asked in --3 as part of the goal of determining what the impact was 4 specifically from Saint-Gobain, I don't think it would 5 have changed it. So if you understood that Saint-Gobain was 6 7 not the only source of PFOA --Well, I had understood -- I'm sorry, 8 Α. 9 probably shouldn't -- go ahead. Sorry. 10 0. No. Go ahead. 11 I was just going to say, what I wanted to 12 clarify what I understood, though, at the beginning 13 was that there wasn't any other air emission sources. 14 What's the basis for your understanding that 0. 15 there are no other air emission sources for PFOA in 16 the Bennington area? 17 And, again, I did not do that part of the Α. analysis. It was based on information that was 18 19 provided or -- or discussed and what -- what was --20 the team was doing as far as an overall assessment of 21 other sources. 22 Ο. So --23 And as I understood, there wasn't anything significant as far as PFOA emission sources in -- in 24

the area.

- Q. Who informed you that there were no other sources of PFOA air emissions in the Bennington area?
- A. I don't specifically recall. I think that Cathy helped with some of that. I think some -- I think some of the -- Ed -- hope I get his last name right -- Hinkey -- no, Hinchey. I'm sorry, his last name. Ed and Don, they did a little bit of work in that area too, I believe. So there was kind of a team effort. I did not do any work in that area and actually went to look for other air emission sources and so on.
- Q. So you -- you have not conducted any investigation to determine if there are other air emission sources for PFOA in the Bennington area?
  - A. Me personally, no, I have not.
- Q. And is it your opinion that Saint-Gobain's the only company that's ever used PFOA in this -- in the Bennington area?
- A. I mean, it's -- we used it how? I mean, as far as manufacturing? As far as I know, at -- at those quantities, that they are the only one, yes.
- Q. My question's a little different, sir. Are you offering the opinion that Saint-Gobain is the only company to use PFOA in the Bennington area for the last 24 years?

Page 44 1 No, I'm not providing -- I'm not saying Α. 2 that. 3 Q. And are you aware that other companies have 4 used substances containing PFOA? 5 Α. I mean --MR. DAVIS: Objection to the form of the 6 7 It assumes facts not in evidence. THE WITNESS: 8 So --9 MR. CURRAN: Again, I'm going to object to 10 the speaking objection. Go ahead. 11 MR. DAVIS: That's not a speaking objection. 12 It's a valid objection. 13 THE WITNESS: So rephrase the question for 14 me, please. 15 BY MR. CURRAN: 16 Are you aware that other companies have used 17 substances containing PFOA in the Bennington area over the last three decades? 18 19 I believe I did -- I believe there may have Α. 20 been some -- some form or another or some quantity or 21 another, yes. 22 0. So why did your model assume that 23 Saint-Gobain is the only potential source for PFOA in 24 the air in Bennington? 25 Α. Because it was just -- my goal was to

- just -- to determine what the deposition rates were specifically from PFO -- from ChemFab, Saint-Gobain.
- Q. And just to make sure I understand this, if you knew that Saint-Gobain was not the only source of PFOA air emissions in the Bennington area, you would not have made any changes to your model?
  - MR. DAVIS: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: So rephrase the question for me, please.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. If you knew that Saint-Gobain was not the only source of PFOA emissions in the Bennington area, it's your testimony that you would not have made any changes to your model?
- A. If -- were they the only air emission source, I mean, emitting PFOA to the atmosphere? Again, I -- I don't know. I'd -- I'd have to -- to think about that, but as far as I know, I -- if I'm -- my goal was to determine what a specific facility's deposition rates were or concentrations or anything, then I only model that facility. Based on those results and maybe other circumstances, somebody may want to include other sources, but that wasn't part of this analysis.

Page 46 1 0. Have you ever published a paper where you 2 did not model all sources for a particular compound --3 Α. Yes, many times. 4 0. -- in an area? 5 Α. Yes. Let me just finish the question. 6 Q. 7 Α. Sorry. Strike that. Have you ever published a 8 Q. 9 paper on an air dispersion model that did not model 10 for all sources of that compound in a given area? 11 When you say, "published a paper," I mean, 12 I'd assume -- do you mean something like in a journal 13 article or something like that or? 14 Start with a journal. 0. 15 Α. No, not in any journals. 16 Have you -- have you ever published a paper 17 in a peer-reviewed journal? 18 Α. Yeah, not -- no, nothing like that in a -- a 19 peer-reviewed journal. 20 And have you ever submitted a -- what you 21 consider to be a reliable air dispersion model for 22 permitting purposes --23 Α. Yeah. 24 -- that only model a single source of 25 emissions for a compound in an area that you knew had

Page 47 1 multiple sources of that compound? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Ο. When was that? It was probably within the past six months 4 Α. 5 for North Carolina air toxics permitting. And why did you only model a single source 6 7 of emissions if it was a multisource area? 8 Α. Their regulations give me that latitude. 9 Ο. And when regulations give you the latitude, 10 you decided it was scientifically acceptable to only 11 model a single source? 12 Α. The -- the State of North Carolina, when 13 they -- if they think there is an issue with a 14 particular compound in multi sources, perform those 15 analyses. 16 And if the court in this case determines 17 that a single source analysis is -- is not sufficient 18 and the multisource analysis is required, you're not 19 offering any opinions on a multisource analysis. 20 Correct? 21 MR. DAVIS: I object to the question. 22 think that's an improper question and you're 23 asking him to speculate about what the court 24 might do. 25 MR. CURRAN: We'll again --

	Page 48
1	MR. DAVIS: Please don't speculate.
2	MR. CURRAN: ask counsel to cease from
3	speaking objections.
4	MR. DAVIS: That's not a speaking objection.
5	That's a valid objection. You may answer if you
6	can.
7	THE WITNESS: Yeah, I agree, I don't I
8	don't know how to answer based on what the court
9	might do.
10	BY MR. CURRAN:
11	Q. And prior to being contacted by plaintiffs'
12	counsel earlier in 2017, had you ever been involved
13	with any work or research relating to PFOA?
14	A. No.
15	Q. You never lectured or published any
16	materials relating to the detection of PFOA air
17	emissions. Is that fair?
18	A. That is fair, no.
19	Q. And prior to this case, you've never been
20	involved in any work to try and identify what kinds of
21	methods or analytical techniques exist to detect PFOA
22	air emissions. Is that fair?
23	A. No.
24	Q. Prior to this case, you haven't been
25	involved in any work to try and identify what kinds of

Page 49 methods or techniques exist to detect PFOA concentrations in stack exhaust? Α. No. Part of this case, you haven't been involved in any work to try to identify what kinds of methods or analytical techniques existed to detect PFOA concentrations in the atmosphere. Α. No. So fair to say the first time you worked on any project involving PFOA air emissions was after you were retained by plaintiffs' counsel in this case? Α. That is correct. And is it accurate to say that the first time you worked on a project involving the identification of probable off-site footprint for PFOA deposition was after you were retained by plaintiffs' counsel in this case? Can you repeat the question, please? Α. Is it accurate to say that the first 0. Sure. time you worked on a project involving the identification of the probable off-site footprint of PFOA deposition was after you were retained by plaintiffs' counsel in this case?

Α.

Yes.

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- Q. Fair to say that the first time you worked on a project involving the assessment of PFOA air emissions --
  - A. Yes.

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- O. -- was this case?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And prior to your work in this case, had you ever studied any kind of emission rate from a facility that coated fabrics with PTFE?
  - A. I do not believe so, no.
- Q. And prior to your work in this case, had you ever quantified emission rates from a facility that coated fabrics with PTFE?
  - A. No.
- Q. What are the steps that you took to familiarize yourself with PFOA in the period between when you were first retained on this case and when you submitted the report marked as Exhibit 1?
- A. Document review, historical document review, technical report review, reading, Google searches I'm sure here and there, a standard review of -- of technical journal articles and -- and historical documents which related to the facility.
- Q. Are there any papers or publications or materials regarding PFOA that you considered but

Page 51 1 decided not to rely on in this case? 2 Well, I'm sure I -- there is a couple that 3 were -- were going around that just, I didn't see them apply, and then to tell you what they are, it wasn't 4 5 anything that was pertaining to what I was doing here, but I -- I can't recall what they were. 6 Have you studied catalytic abatement 7 pollution control technology? 8 Α. 9 I have. 10 Ο. And what have you -- sorry. In your own 11 words, what all would you say you've studied --12 Α. Well, I was going to ask you what you mean 13 by "studied." I'm just familiar with the technology 14 and have seen it applied. 15 So what's the basis for your familiarity Ο. 16 with the technology? 17 Α. Just standard air permitting work with the 18 different facilities that apply the technology. 19 Q. Have you ever studied the ability of 20 catalytic abatement pollution control technology to 21 remove perfluorinated chemicals from emission streams? 22 Α. No, no. 23 Have you ever published about the 24 effectiveness of catalytic abatement pollution control 25 technology?

Page 52 1 Α. No. 2 Q. Have you ever provided any consulting 3 services regarding catalytic abatement pollution control technology? 4 5 Α. I have. And what's the nature of those services? 6 0. 7 I typically see them installed on internal 8 combustion engines for carbon monoxide control. 9 That's mostly probably my most recent work that I've 10 dealt with catalytic control technologies. 11 And none of that work has been with 12 perfluorinated chemicals? 13 Α. No, no. 14 And so in connection with your report in 15 this case, have you done any work to familiarize 16 yourself with the ability of catalytic abatement 17 pollution control technology to remove perfluorinated chemicals from emission streams? 18 19 Α. No. 20 And the model you used in this case was 0. 21 called AERMOD. Is that right? 22 Α. That is correct. 23 Now, to use AERMOD, you need to set the 24 inputs for the model based on your analysis of the

site you're trying to model. Is that fair?

Page 53 1 Α. That is fair. 2 You'd agree that when you're modeling with Q. 3 AERMOD, you have to understand what the source is to 4 be able to estimate what the emissions are. 5 Α. True. And you have to understand what chemicals 6 Ο. 7 are used at the facility to use AERMOD? 8 Α. Yes. 9 And you have to --10 Α. Well, I mean, to estimate the emission rates 11 that goes in input, yes. 12 Ο. So to use AERMOD to estimate emissions rate 13 from a facility, you need to know what chemicals are 14 being used at the facility. Right? 15 Α. Well -- and, again, I would maybe revise my 16 last answer, is you can actually run AERMOD and --17 well, you -- yes, you typically want to know what the emission rates are. 18 19 To accurately use --Q. 20 Α. Yeah. -- AERMOD? 21 Ο. 22 Α. Right. Yeah, to come up with some kind of a 23 concentration or deposition or whatever, you 24 eventually got to know what -- what you're applying as 25 far as an emission rate in most cases, yeah.

Q. And to accurately use AERMOD to model air emissions from the facility, you'd have to know how the chemicals are being used in the facility. Fair?

MR. DAVIS: I'm going to object to the form of the question as vague.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, so help me out.

Rephrase the question, please.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. I'll repeat the question.
- A. Okay. Repeat the question.
- Q. To accurately use AERMOD to model air emissions from a facility, you'd have to know how that facility is using chemicals that are in the emission stream.

MR. DAVIS: I'm going to object to the form of the question, and I'm objecting specifically to the term "accurately" as vague.

THE WITNESS: In most cases, yeah, when you're running the AERMOD, you have to understand or be provided information on how the emission rates come from the process. There's a lot of times that, you know, my role, I can't figure it out. I don't know that -- I don't have that information, and some of it is provided by the engineers, for example, at the facility to help

	Page 55
1	with what would actually be emitted.
2	BY MR. CURRAN:
3	Q. To try and provide an accurate AERMOD model,
4	you attempt to understand how the chemicals that
5	you're modeling are being used in the facility. Fair?
6	A. As best I can, yes.
7	MR. DAVIS: Same objection.
8	BY MR. CURRAN:
9	Q. And to accurately use AERMOD, a modeler
10	should know the design or the layout of the facility.
11	Is that fair?
12	MR. DAVIS: Objection to the term
13	"accurate."
14	MR. CURRAN: Gary, I'm going to see if we
15	can come to a resolution here. Under the
16	MR. DAVIS: It's a vague term.
17	MR. CURRAN: Under the Local Rules, you are
18	entitled to object to form and offer non-speaking
19	objections.
20	MR. DAVIS: Right.
21	MR. CURRAN: And we're trying to be careful
22	on both sides of this case to object just to
23	form, and I'm hoping that we can do that here in
24	this case.
25	MR. DAVIS: I'm trying to instruct you on

Page 56 1 how to ask a question that's not vaque. 2 MR. CURRAN: I appreciate the guidance, and 3 I'm going to ask you not to do that because I 4 don't need your instruction to this case. I need 5 you to just say, Objection, form, and not speak to the witness through your objections. 6 7 I wasn't speaking to the MR. DAVIS: 8 witness. I was speaking to you. The objection 9 was to your question. 10 MR. CURRAN: And I appreciate your desire to 11 tell me what you think is wrong with the 12 question. 13 MR. DAVIS: Uh-huh. 14 But I'm going to ask you to MR. CURRAN: 15 object to form for the remainder of this 16 deposition. 17 MR. DAVIS: I'll object in the manner in 18 which I choose. 19 MR. CURRAN: We've made the record clear. 20 I've been practicing under these MR. DAVIS: 21 Local Rules for a long time. 22 BY MR. CURRAN: So Mr. Yoder, you'd agree that to accurately 23 24 model facilities' emissions using AERMOD, you want to 25 understand the design and layout of the facility?

	Page 57
1	MR. DAVIS: Same objection.
2	THE WITNESS: Well, to the degree that you
3	want to know where the emission points are that
4	you're modeling, simulating at least, yes.
5	BY MR. CURRAN:
6	Q. If you want to accurately model emissions
7	from the facility, you want to understand the design
8	and layout of those emissions points. Fair?
9	MR. DAVIS: Same objection.
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.
11	MR. DAVIS: Can I have a a standard
12	objection a running objection to the term
13	"accurate"?
14	MR. CURRAN: Absolutely.
15	MR. DAVIS: Okay. That will that will
16	shorten this.
17	THE WITNESS: Yes, you need to understand
18	the the locations of if you're modeling
19	emission points, where the locations are of those
20	points, so, yes, the layout.
21	BY MR. CURRAN:
22	Q. Why is it important to accurately understand
23	the design of the size of the emissions points when
24	you're conducting an AERMOD analysis for a facility?
25	A. Well, it affects the it affects the in

Page 58 how the model simulates the dispersion, and specific -- specifically in short term, when you're dealing with short-term concentrations, it really can have some -- some bearing on -- short term and nearby, near the facility. How does the -- the height of the emissions Ο. point impact the AERMOD analysis or air emissions? Well, generally, I mean, obviously if you Α. have a -- a higher stack, you're releasing the compound in a much, you know, higher elevation. depending on where you're trying to determine where your impact is and where that plume impacts, the height is one of the key inputs as determining how -what the model calculates when it does its computation, does a particular location. And how does the diameter of the emissions point impact the AERMOD analysis for air emissions? Α. Well, it doesn't. It -- it uses the exit velocity, so diameter is tied to the exit velocity. And how does exit velocity impact the --0. strike that. How does exit velocity for a -- a particular emission stream impact the AERMOD analysis for that

It affects the -- the term, the -- well, the

stream?

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exit velocity, so you have two -- two terms, two flux terms. I -- I call them mechanical basically, the -- the physical release in a vertical direction of the, whatever you're modeling, a minimum flux I guess is what they will call it, and you have the heat flux too, so that exit velocity is -- is tied into that equation. I hope you don't ask me about the mathematics. I -- I don't know them that well.

Q. For an accurate AERMOD model, you'd want to be as precise as possible about the -- the height of the -- the emissions point. Fair?

MR. DAVIS: Objection, vague question.

THE WITNESS: Obviously, yes, if you try and -- you try and -- anytime you build a model, you want to be as accurate as possible with the data that you -- you have and your understanding and building input.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. And in the field, you'd agree with me that the accepted methodology is to be as accurate as possible about the height of the emissions point?
- A. Accurate as possible based on the information you have, yes, of course.
- Q. And you'd agree with me that in the field, the accepted methodology is to be as accurate as

Page 60 possible about the exit velocity for the stream that you're measuring. True? Α. As best as you can, yes, from the information that you have. And that emission stream that exits from a certain point at a certain velocity and then moves into the wind, you'd want to be as accurate as possible about the wind data that you're using for an accurate AERMOD model. Is that fair? Α. Yes. In this case when you were deciding on the 0. inputs for your AERMOD model, you estimated different potential emission rates from facilities in Bennington and from North Bennington. Correct? Α. I'm sorry. Repeat the question again, please. 0. Sure. In this case when you were deciding on the inputs for your AERMOD model --Α. Yes. -- you had to estimate different potential emissions scenarios for facilities in Bennington, but also in North Bennington. Correct? Α. Okay, yes. Q. Did you visit either the Bennington or North

Bennington facility to assess their size?

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Page 61 1 Α. I did North Bennington, not the Bennington. 2 And when did you visit the North Bennington Q. 3 facility -- I'm sorry, the -- when did you -- yeah, 4 when did you visit North Bennington? 5 Α. It was May, I believe. And did anyone accompany you on that visit 6 Ο. 7 in -- to the North Bennington facility in May? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Ο. Who was that? Actually, it was -- Cathy was with me when 10 Α. 11 we actually went by the building, the one in North 12 Bennington. 13 Ο. Other than Ms. Dare, anyone attend this 14 visit to the North Bennington facility with you? 15 Α. No. 16 Describe for me the activities that you and 17 Ms. Dare engaged in to perform that on-site analysis 18 of the facility. 19 It really wasn't any more than just putting Α. 20 eyeballs on it. You know, we were looking at drawings 21 and pictures and -- and reading documents. 22 just an opportunity to actually physically see it, you 23 know, but there wasn't really any analysis done. 24 Q. So you were in the area of the North

Bennington facility, but you didn't take specific

Page 62 1 measurements --2 Α. No, no. 3 -- of the facility? Other than that Ο. 4 May 2017 visit to North Bennington, did you do any 5 other facility -- on-site facility visits or measurements to determine your AERMOD inputs? 6 7 No, I did not. Α. 8 Q. Prior to this case, did you have any 9 experience with PTFE coating towers? 10 Α. No. 11 Did you conduct any analysis of PTFE coating 0. 12 towers in connection with your modeling in this case? 13 Α. No. 14 Did you do anything to try and educate 15 yourself about how PTFE coating towers operate? 16 Α. I did. 17 And what did -- what was that? Ο. 18 Α. It was basically just to understand how the 19 process worked. It's pretty simple. But, yeah, just 20 to understand the -- the whole concept of the fabric 21 coating and the solution and the different drying 22 zones and, you know, the up and out or the up and down 23 and out or -- I forget the other terminology, but the 24 different types of -- of ways of -- of coating the 25 cloth, so, yes.

Page 63 How many different dispersions did ChemFab Ο. utilize to coat fabrics at its Northside Drive facility in Bennington, Vermont, between '69 and '78? Α. I have no idea. Did you try to do anything to determine how many different dispersions ChemFab used to coat fabrics at Northside Drive in those years? Α. I did not, no. Did you do anything to analyze the components of each of the dispersions that ChemFab used to coat fabrics at Northside Drive between '69 and '78? Α. I did not, no. I'll ask him the same questions about the other facility. I'm sorry, I'll strike that. How many different dispersions did ChemFab use to coat fabrics at its Water Street facility in North Bennington, Vermont, between the years '78 and 2001? I do not know. Α. And did you do anything to determine the components of each dispersion utilized by ChemFab to coat fabrics at Water Street between '78 and 2001? I did not. Α.

And did you try to determine how many

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	Page 64
1	different dispersions were used to coat fabrics at
2	Water Street between '78 and 2001?
3	A. I did not, no.
4	MR. DAVIS: Counsel, can we ask, we've been
5	going about an hour, when you come to a
6	convenient stopping point, that we we can take
7	a break?
8	MR. CURRAN: Actually, I think that's a good
9	stopping point.
10	MR. DAVIS: Okay.
11	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record at
12	10:07 a.m.
13	(RECESS TAKEN)
L <b>4</b>	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record
15	at 10:22 a.m.
16	BY MR. CURRAN:
17	Q. As just a housekeeping note, would it be
18	possible, for exhibit numbering we have two copies
19	of your report right now, the annotated version and
20	the non-annotated version, and rather than have an
21	Exhibit 1 and an Exhibit 3 that are both the same
22	document, I'd like to relabel your Exhibit 3 as
23	Exhibit 1A.
24	A. Oh, okay.
25	Q. It's just a 1 annotated. That will help

	Page 65
1	with the numbering as we go through.
2	A. Okay.
3	Q. So we'll just relabel what's currently
4	Exhibit 3, I'll just note on this that this is
5	we're going to relabel this as Exhibit 1A.
6	MR. DAVIS: We're not on the record, are we?
7	MR. CURRAN: We are.
8	MR. DAVIS: Okay.
9	MR. CURRAN: So oh, thank you, thank you.
10	The reason I do that right now, I'm going to mark
11	something else as Exhibit 3, so before we get
12	confused about anything thank you very much
13	I will change this to 1A. Thank you. And then
L <b>4</b>	I'll this one's 3, this one oh, thank you.
15	THE COURT REPORTER: Oh.
16	MR. CURRAN: I'm sorry, I've used 3, so 3
17	here. And we'll mark as as Exhibit 3 a copy
18	of the conceptual site model.
19	THE WITNESS: Okay.
20	(EXHIBIT 3 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
21	BY MR. CURRAN:
22	Q. Mr. Yoder, are you familiar with the
23	conceptual site model prepared by Barr Engineering?
24	This is the June 2017 version.
25	A. I am.

- Q. What's your understanding of how Barr
  Engineering modeled air emissions from the former
  ChemFab facilities in Exhibit 3?
- A. That they modeled PFOAs, particulate matter emissions from both the Water Street and Northside Drive facilities using AERMOD, five years of meteorological data, processed meteorological data.
- Q. Do you -- do you disagree with any of the air modeling methodologies that Barr Engineering used to prepare this June 2017 conceptual site model?
- A. Well, there -- there's a couple inputs I -- I was scratching my head about on some of the stack parameters. What are you talking, the overall approach, the model? I mean, what specifically --
  - Q. Let's start with --
  - A. -- are you asking me?
- Q. Let's start with just the overall methodology.
  - A. Overall methodology. No, I don't.
- Q. So you wouldn't disagree with the overall methodology used by Barr Engineering for the June -- June 2017 conceptual site model. True?
  - A. True.
- Q. Do you use methodologies in your report that differ from those used by Barr Engineering to prepare

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Page 67 1 their conceptual site modeling in June 2017? 2 That is hard to answer because I don't have 3 any of the specifics on their modeling other than 4 their description and figures and some of the input 5 tables, but there's a lot of details that I don't have. 6 7 Do you consider the methodologies used in your report to be more accurate than the methodologies 8 9 used by Barr Engineering? MR. DAVIS: I'm going to -- I'm going to 10 11 object -- you got to let him finish the question 12 before you answer, but I'm going to interpose an 13 objection. 14 THE WITNESS: Umm ... 15 MR. DAVIS: Objection to the form of the 16 question. 17 THE WITNESS: Okay. So -- so -- repeat the 18 question for me. So do you think -- do I 19 think --20 BY MR. CURRAN: 21 Do you consider the methodologies used in 22 your report to be more accurate than the methodologies 23 used by Barr Engineering in Exhibit 3? 24 I may consider, like, some of my decisions Α. 25 on some of the input on the input parameters for a

couple of the stacks more accurate, but -- yeah, so there may be some points here and there that I may -- I would consider might be more accurate.

- Q. So we've been talking about overall methodology. Let's -- let's move to inputs and assumptions.
  - A. Okay.

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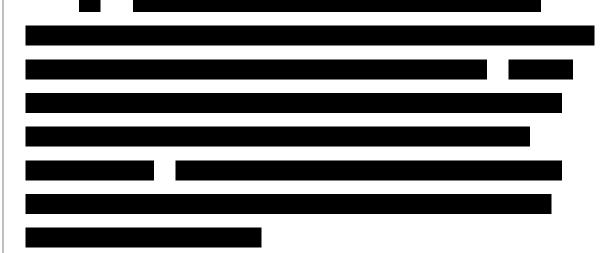
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Q. What, if any, assumptions does Barr make when applying its air emissions model that you disagree with?



- Q. Aside from the assumptions about ambient temperature exhaust, any other assumptions that Barr made in the report that you can recall that you considered unreliable?
- A. I'd -- I'd have to go back and -- and look at this a little bit closer, and -- and there may be, but off the top of my head, I can't think of anything.

Page 69 Can you recall any assumption that you made 0. in your report that differ from those made by Barr? Well, I think they had -- you know, again --Α. and it kind of goes back to some of the input parameters. Maybe it's the way they characterized the particulate for the method 2. Again, I don't have much information on how they did it, so. If you had any specific criticisms of the Q. Barr report and you plan to express those opinions in this case, you would have included them in your expert report. Fair? Α. Yeah, yeah, but I really was trying to do my analysis as a standalone document, as a standalone analysis. Q. Now, in this case, you modeled PFOA emissions from -- well, strike that. You'd agree that the accuracy of your model output depends on the accuracy of your model inputs. Fair? Object to the question, to the MR. DAVIS: form of the question. THE WITNESS: Yes, I mean, of course, yes. BY MR. CURRAN: Q. So if the inputs to your model are not

accurate, then the output of your model won't be

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Page 70 1 accurate? 2 Well, not necessarily, no. I mean, if -- if 3 you're -- you can have some slight inaccuracies that 4 still give you maybe what you're looking for in the 5 analysis. In other words, going back and correcting some -- some -- some inaccuracies really would not 6 7 have -- it wouldn't have a significant impact on -- on the results as maybe they were in the first time, so 8 9 that's always a possibility. 10 For model outputs to be accurate -- well, 11 strike that. 12 With respect to the Water Street facility in 13 North Bennington, you prepared three different 14 emissions models using three different annual 15 emissions rates? 16 That's correct. Α. 17 Ο. Now, in your paragraph 7 of your declaration -- that's Exhibit 2. 18 19 Α. Oh, 7. 20 Paragraph 7, you say that these three PFOA 21 emission rate scenarios are based on information 22 provided by the Vermont DEC and Saint-Gobain and its 23 consultants. I also relied upon the expert report of 24 Philip K. Hopke. 25 Do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. So taking those in turn, what information did you receive from the Vermont DEC?
- A. There was some air dispersion modeling files that they -- they had run the AERMOD also -- no, I take that back. So you're asking specifically about this scenario, this 100 -- oh, no, that was from a conversation that we had, a conference call, so.
- Q. Well, I just want to understand. You say here that the three PFOA --
  - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- emission rate scenarios are based on information from those sources. So what information did you receive from the Vermont DEC for any of those three PFOA emission rate scenarios you mentioned in paragraph 7?
- A. So we just -- we just -- we just hadn't -- we had to understand or did -- didn't quite understand completely what the PFOA emission rate was, so we just -- I decided with the team that we would bound these on low end, middle, upper end. So the bounds were made by, again, what -- what Barr did and then a thousand pounds per year based on what DEC did or what they thought was going on from a conversation that we had with them, and also based on the -- the one

reference I have in there, which I told you that I forgot to add to my reference list, was Allied Technologies' 1992 analysis for fluorinated hydrocarbon emission rates, and then the 10,000 pounds per year's potential for, you know, mostly talking to Phil Hopke what -- what may be actually happening there as far as PFOA emissions.

- Q. Why did you decide to prepare what you called an upper and lower bound --
  - A. And, again --
  - O. -- emission rate?
- A. -- because it's -- as far as modeling input goes, going back to your question, as far as understanding what emission rates would be in a lot of cases, you know enough -- have enough information from an -- I would say from an engineering standpoint to understand what the mass emission rate may be coming from a stack that you're inputting into the -- into the model and would be your typical input.

In this case, it's -- it's a point of debate, so we just approached it as where this may fall as far as what -- what is actually ultimately the outcome as far as PFOA emissions or were.

Q. Did you try to make any assessment of whether the upper and lower bounds you used as inputs

for your models were reasonable or accurate assessments of PFOA emission rates?

- A. Yes, in -- in working with Phil, yeah, that we know is -- yeah.
- Q. Describe the steps that you took to assess whether an upper bound of 10,000 pounds per year was reasonable or accurate.
- A. And, again, I would rely primarily on Phil Hopke's work, but in his understanding or his belief that the PFOA was emitted prior to any kind of decomposition or control of it from the -- from the drying zone, which is where, if that was the case and it turned out to be the actual fate of PFOA, then we would see something much, much higher as far as emission rate of PFOA.
- Q. Why did you decide to identify three different scenarios for PFOA emissions rates rather than determine the most likely PFOA emission rate?
- A. Just, you know, to -- well, a little bit of comparison to previous modeling and compared to what other -- what other analysis have -- you know, what's been done also from other --
- Q. You just referenced "comparison to previous modeling." What modeling are you referring to?
  - A. Well, I know that their -- that the DEC has

- also done some -- some air modeling too, so a lot of this going in was, would our results be similar?
- Q. Was your goal to achieve a model output that was similar to the one that you see?
- A. Well, it was not necessarily the goal, but it was -- you know, it was part of the analysis when it was finished, is it similar, and if not, then -- then I'd be asking, well, what's the big difference? Why -- why does mine look so much different? What -- what's going on here?
- Q. If -- if your air emissions model resulted in different results than the Vermont DEC air emissions model, it's your testimony that you would be then questioning the Vermont DEC air emissions model?
- A. I could question Vermont. I mean, if the initial -- the initial -- initial runs were different, I'd maybe even question myself, but, you know -- and I didn't -- looking at it more from a general deposition contour viewpoint, not a specific deposition rate of a particular receptor, so it was just an overall kind of comparison.
- Q. So you weren't attempting to determine the particular deposition rate at any particular receptor as part of your analysis?
  - A. Well, no, I was. I mean, to generate the

graphics that I have presented, I did, I had to do that, so, yes, that was included in the analysis.

- Q. So I want to understand, when you say, "I wasn't looking at it more from a general deposition contour viewpoint, not a specific deposition rate of any particular receptor, just an overall kind of comparison," what does that mean?
- A. Yeah, I mean, I should have been a little bit clearer in my -- what I was trying to tell you was that I -- when comparing my analysis to the other analyses, I was generally looking at how the model simulated the deposition within the Bennington area, specifically with the complex terrain that's in -- that's in that area.
- Q. When you say the complex terrain in the Bennington area, what are you referring to?
- A. Oh, so it's a modeling term for terrain elevations over model stack heights, stack -- stack exhaust elevations, and once you've got terrain over that height, it's considered in the modeling world as complex, is what they call it.
- Q. Let me ask about some of the inputs to your different emission rate scenarios. Did you rely on information from Vermont DEC to develop your 100 pounds-per-year emission scenario?

- A. No. Actually it was, from what I understood from a general -- as I wrote in the -- in my report, the level that Barr was estimating coming from the facility, so around 100 pounds per year.
- Q. So the basis for your 100 pounds per year figure is, I believe it's appendix A to the Barr report. Is that right?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Now, I believe that in appendix A, Barr estimates emissions as 145 pounds per year?
  - A. That sounds right, yes.
- Q. How did you get from 145 pounds a year to 100 pounds per year?
- A. We're modeling a unit emission rate, so it was -- it was just a -- you know, a bit of an arbitrary approach to what may be happening as far as deposition in the area of the Saint-Gobain facility.

  I -- you know, for me to say, oh, there's exactly this many grants but the model says there's exactly this many grants per meter squared per year at a particular location goes back to actually knowing what the PFOA emission rate is, and, again, my analysis did not include that. It's -- it's because it is a bit of a debate, so we used the three scenarios.
  - Q. Now, you mentioned earlier a 1992, I think,

	Page 77
1	Allied Technologies report?
2	A. Yes, yes.
3	Q. So I'll I'll mark that as
4	A. Yeah, table 10, I believe, is
5	Q as Exhibit 4.
6	A. Yeah, yeah.
7	Q. And table 10 is located on page 12. We'll
8	mark that Exhibit 4, the copy.
9	A. Okay.
10	(EXHIBIT 4 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
11	BY MR. CURRAN:
12	Q. So do you recognize what's been marked as
13	Exhibit 4?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. And what is this that we're looking at?
16	A. This is Alliance Technologies', they call it
17	diagnostics test program results, 1992.
18	Q. And I believe you testified that you applied
19	table 10 on page 12 for as the basis for your
20	1,000 pounds per year?
21	A. It's a basis, yes.
22	Q. Describe to me how you used table 10 to
23	to come up with the 1,000 pounds-per-year emission
24	rate.
25	A. Well, with Phil Hopke we were trying to get

an idea of -- you know, obviously PFOA was not measured directly, you know, back at this time. It wasn't -- so we were trying to figure out based on the -- some of the analyses that were done, test reports, things like that that would have been an indicator what the PFOA emission rate was, what we were actually looking at.

And this document mentioned the -- on table 10, page 12, you said? Yeah -- the fluorinated hydrocarbon emission rate of .15 pounds per hour, so -- and, again, we had a conversation with DEC, trying to understand some of the permitting history and things that they were looking at. And they didn't believe it was the total all PFOA, maybe an order of magnitude less, which is where you come up with about -- if you multiplied that emission rate by all the stacks, you came up with about 1400 pounds a year, so that's where we kind of arbitrarily selected the 1,000.

- Q. I want to unpack that a little bit. You mentioned multiplying by 11 stacks. What did you mean by that?
- A. I -- I modeled 11 stacks, and, again, this is what I was able to pull from the data. And I believe, you know, Barr maybe had 12 stacks, so maybe

I combined a tower or two that shouldn't have been.

It was a little -- it was difficult to decipher.

There were several changes at this facility over the course of the years, so I -- I tried to incorporate into my modeling the most recent state of the facility kind of at the end before it was closed, so I have 11 stacks, I believe, in my table.

So basically it was a pound per hour because, if I understood it correctly from this, it was that it was from a particular source or tower, so we multiplied this emission rate just assuming it was across the board for all the towers, that emission rate.

- Q. What was your basis for that assumption?
- A. Well, it was really, again, we're just trying to come up with something to -- for a model input as best as we can without having all the data that -- obviously at our disposal that we could have, and so it was -- it was assuming that the -- the facility was operating pretty much around the clock, which I believe it was, and that the towers would have, you know, obviously been all operating for the most part continuously, and it was just an assumption that -- to take that emission rate across the board.
  - Q. Did you consider and reject any other

Page 80 1 assumptions for the -- the level of operation at 2 either facility? 3 No, I can't recall anything in particular Α. that I would have -- would have rejected. 4 5 Let me go back to Exhibit 4, table 10. 6 Α. Yeah. 7 Q. Can you point me to the -- the data here 8 that you used for your 1,000 pounds-per-year --9 Α. Yeah. 10 -- figure? Q. 11 Fluorinated hydrocarbon, emission rate, Α. 12 pound per hour, .15, VOST data summary. 13 THE COURT REPORTER: The what data summary? 14 It's VOST, sorry, V-O-S-T. THE WITNESS: 15 It's -- you know, it's -- the PTFE is what they 16 called it. It's tower E. Here's what I was 17 referring to. So it was a particular tower, an 18 emission rate from one tower. 19 BY MR. CURRAN: 20 This was an emission rate from one tower? Q. 21 Α. Yeah. 22 Q. From tower E? 23 Α. That's right. 24 Q. Do you know how many other towers were 25 operational in North Bennington in 1992?

Page 81 1992, not off the top of my head, I don't -it -- again, it changed. Seemed like every two, three years they were adding a new tower, and I -- I don't know the chronology as -- of what it was at -- at that time. So you're aware that approximately every few Q. years --Yeah. Α. -- new towers were coming online or offline at the facility. Correct? Α. That's correct. This analysis on tower E --Q. Α. Uh-huh. -- in Exhibit 4, was this the only tower in which perfluorinated -- I'm sorry, fluorinated hydrocarbons were detected by Alliance? Α. Were detected by what? Ο. By -- by Alliance. Oh, good question. I'd have to go back and Α. look at this. I don't remember all of the -- so it says they did E and P, so I'd have to look at the document to see if there was also any data on P, so that's possible. Did you -- as part of your initial analysis,

did you attempt to look for additional data points

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before you picked the emission rate that you had used to apply to different towers?

- A. Well, again, in my approach, I was really just trying to kind of bound what the potential emissions rates could be from a low end to a high end, so, no, I didn't really spend a whole lot of time in coming up with something different than 1,000. It seemed to be a good fit based on what we have here for that particular tower.
- Q. Do you know what product was being run at the time of this tower E run 3 analysis by Alliance Technologies?
  - A. No, I do not.
- Q. Do you know if the product that was being run was representative of other products made in North Bennington, Vermont?
- A. I can only assume that it was, but I don't -- yeah.
  - Q. Do you have any basis for that assumption?
- A. I mean, just because it's -- they -- you typically, when you run -- you're doing some kind of a test, you should be running what you typically run through a tower, and, in most cases, to try and challenge the process, meaning to where -- you know, run it as -- as close to design as possible, but I

Page 83 1 don't -- again, I'm just making an assumption, I -- to 2 answer your question. 3 Q. Do you know how many different substances 4 could be classified as fluorinated hydrocarbons? 5 Α. I do not. And this 1992 Alliance report, does it state 6 Ο. 7 what fluorinated hydrocarbon was tentatively identified from tower E? 8 9 I seem to recall that it did not -- well, actually, maybe they did. They went through the 10 11 process, through the lab analysis. But, again, this 12 is getting out of my area of expertise, so I see a lot 13 of that stuff, and I don't know what it means, so. 14 So fair to say you didn't attempt to 0. 15 determine --16 Α. No. 17 -- what fluorinated hydrocarbon in Exhibit 4 --18 19 Α. No, no, sir. 20 -- was PFOE -- sorry, PFOA? Q. 21 Α. Yeah. 22 Q. Now, I understand that you did have a phone 23 call with the Vermont DEC in May of 2017? 24 That is correct. Α. 25 Describe for me, why did you have that phone Ο.

Page 84 1 call with the Vermont DEC in May 2017? 2 I -- mostly it was -- it was the air 3 modeling expert, I believe, conducted AERMOD, air 4 dispersion modeling, and it was really just to kind of 5 get a basis for his analysis and what they -- what the DEC thought was being emitted as far as PFOA, how they 6 7 come to that conclusion, and their approach from an 8 air dispersion modeling standpoint. 9 Ο. And who from the Vermont DEC did you speak 10 to? 11 I got it in here. Α. 12 I -- I have it as Philip --Q. 13 Α. Yeah. 14 Q. -- Cannata, but I'm not sure if it's Cannata or Cannata. 15 16 Α. Cannata is --17 Q. Oh, okay. 18 Α. -- is what I was saying, yes. 19 So you spoke to Mr. Philip Cannata --Q. 20 Α. Correct. 21 -- in May 2017? Ο. 22 Α. That's right. 23 Is Mr. Cannata a consultant to the Vermont 0. DEC or a member of the Vermont --24 25 Α. As I understand, he was actually an

Page 85 1 employee, a staff member of the DEC. 2 And what did Mr. Cannata explain to you Q. 3 about the Vermont DEC's emissions modeling? 4 Α. Mostly that, you know, he was involved in 5 the AERMOD side of modeling, but I believe they also ran the CALPUFF model. And he just -- based on what 6 7 he understood from -- he did not perform the CALPUFF modeling, but based on what he understood from that 8 9 analysis, was that there was good agreement between 10 CALPUFF and AERMOD. So it's -- and some general 11 information on, you know, kind of what they thought --12 again, this goes back to the 1,000-pound-per-year 13 scenario, is that they thought that there was more 14 PFOA emitted, and his estimate was thousand -- a 15 thousand pounds per year roughly, a thousand -- 1500, 16 I think, maybe what he said. 17 I understand that -- strike that. 0. What are the differences -- strike that as 18 19 well. I'm sorry. 20 Did you run a CALPUFF model in this case? 21 Α. I did not. 22 Q. Why did you decide not to run a CALPUFF 23 model? 24 Α. Well, CALPUFF is a very difficult model to 25 It's a very data-intensive model to run, and I

Page 86 1 was not sure if there was data available to even 2 attempt to run it. 3 Ο. Do you consider the CALPUFF model run by Vermont DEC to be reliable? 4 5 Α. I -- I do. You decided not to run a CALPUFF model in 6 Ο. 7 this case though? 8 Α. Yes. No, I ... 9 In your opinion, could a CALPUFF model be 10 reliably run with this data? Well, yeah, I suppose, yes, if the data is 11 12 available to run, yes, it could be run. 13 Q. Why did you choose not to run that model if 14 you believed it could be reliably done as a check? 15 An AERMOD is also a reliable and recommended Α. 16 and approved model by the U.S. EPA and -- and quite 17 simpler to run, easier to run, so. 18 Ο. Is CALPUFF currently a recommended model by 19 the U.S. EPA? 20 I do believe it's not, the last I heard. Α. 21 Would you believe it -- would you consider 22 it best practices to run a CALPUFF model currently, 23 given the U.S. EPA's guidance? 24 Yeah, that's a good question. I would say Α. 25 probably not. I -- what I don't know -- honestly, I'm

not sure about that answer 'cause I have not run a CALPUFF model in many years myself, so.

- Q. Is the reason that you haven't run a CALPUFF model in many years, that the CALPUFF model is not as favored by the EPA?
  - A. No, mostly because it's not easy to run.
- Q. In your report, you reference Mr. Cannata relaying to you a discussion with a Vermont DEC -- I'm sorry, a -- a Vermont DEC discussion with a ChemFab engineer?
  - A. Ah, yes.

- Q. Do you recall that?
- A. I do recall that.
- Q. Can you describe for us what you recall about that discussion?
- A. Yeah. I don't -- other than the fact that he had mentioned it and it -- it was tied to what he thought was a higher emission rate than what he understood was being presented by Barr, but I don't remember -- he didn't -- I don't think he gave a name of the engineer or much about what that was -- in that discussion other than he just had some more information and thought maybe it would result in -- it should be a higher PFOA emissions from the facility.
  - Q. What's your understanding of Mr. Cannata's

Page 88 1 role within the Vermont DEC? 2 My understanding is, and -- is he's a -- a 3 meteorologist in the air dispersion modeling group. 4 could be wrong about that. I did not ask him what 5 his -- his title or role is. And of all the people who work for the 6 7 Vermont DEC, why did you speak with Mr. Cannata specifically about this subject? 8 9 Α. Again, I think he -- because he was -- if I recall correctly, he was -- he was understand -- he --10 11 we were mostly after how the air dispersion modeling 12 was done for the -- their version of the air 13 dispersion modeling and that he was familiar with that 14 and may have been the one who executed it, if I'm not 15 mistaken. 16 So he may have actually run the modeling? Ο. 17 He may have. I can't remember now exactly. Α. 18 Q. How did you come to identify Mr. Cannata as 19 the right person to speak to? 20 Α. I believe that was provided by the counsel. 21 Ο. When you say "the counsel," you're referring 22 to counsel for the Sullivan plaintiffs in this case? 23 Yeah, the plaintiffs' counsel, yes. Α. 24 Q. Now, you state in your report that

Mr. Cannata did not believe all of the fluorinated

Page 89 1 hydrocarbons measured by Alliance Technologies was 2 PFOA. 3 Α. Yeah. 4 Ο. Is that right? 5 Α. That's correct. Okay. And possibly an order of magnitude 6 Q. 7 less? That's right. So that was his -- his 8 Α. 9 opinion. He didn't give any technical reason for it, 10 which took us back to the .15 for our middle basis, 11 which would be .015. 12 And did you press Mr. Cannata for his basis 13 for that? 14 I, no, didn't really press him, no. It was 15 a brief phone call. 16 Were you allowed to ask questions in the 17 phone call? 18 Α. Oh, yes. 19 What questions did you ask Mr. Cannata about 20 his analysis or his assumptions? 21 You know, I think Phil was mostly interested 22 to -- on the PFOA of things. I was the guy mostly 23 interested in how they did the modeling. Most of my 24 questions were regarding that, meteorology, CALPUFF. That was the other thing, because he mentioned the 25

Page 90 1 I believe on that call is when we found out 2 that -- that the State had also done CALPUFF modeling, 3 so we were curious about that. That was mostly my --4 I believe my -- my questions during that call. 5 Did you do anything to test or confirm Mr. Cannata's assumptions about an order of magnitude 6 7 less than .15 being the right number for PFOA as the volume of perfluorinated --8 9 Α. That's right. 10 0. -- hydrocarbons? 11 Sorry. No. I mean, to test it, no. Α. 12 used it as a -- as a basis for one of our scenarios. 13 Q. When Mr. Cannata referenced a ChemFab 14 engineer who roughly estimated 100 pounds of PFOA emitted from each of the 11 stacks per year or 15 16 1100 pounds per year, did you ask Mr. Cannata for the 17 name of that ChemFab engineer? I believe we did not. 18 Α. 19 Did you ask what facility the engineer 20 worked in? 21 I did not. Α. 22 Q. Did you ask when the engineer worked at that 23 facility? 24 A. I did not specifically ask that, no. 25 0. Did you ask when the conversation took place

Page 91 with Mr. Cannata? 1 2 No, I don't think we specifically asked 3 It's -- my recollection is is that it was a 4 recent understanding through their process and what 5 they were going through that they -- they were able to gather that information, but I don't think I 6 7 specifically asked him when exactly he talked to this 8 engineer. 9 How did this engineer perform his rough 10 estimate of PFOA emissions? 11 Α. I have no idea. 12 Q. Did you ask Mr. Cannata that? 13 Α. I did not. 14 Why did this engineer perform a rough 0. 15 estimate of PFOA emissions? 16 I do not know. Α. 17 Did you do anything to independently verify Q. 18 that the information Mr. Cannata provided to you is 19 accurate? 20 Α. I did not. 21 Let me mark for you Exhibit 5. So when you were having this conversation -- strike that. 22 23 During the course of your investigation on 24 the issues addressed in your report and preparation of 25 your report, did you take notes in this case?

Page 92 1 Α. Yes. 2 And you understand that some of what I Q. 3 believe are your handwritten notes were --4 Α. Yes. 5 -- were produced in this case. I'm going to 6 mark as Exhibit 5 a document that does not have Bates 7 numbers, but that I believe would be a copy of your --8 your notes. 9 Α. Yeah, those are ... 10 Ο. Do you recognize those? 11 Α. Yeah, I do. 12 MR. DAVIS: This appears to be what we 13 produced. 14 (EXHIBIT 5 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION) 15 BY MR. CURRAN: 16 So taking a look at these notes that are 17 marked as Exhibit 5, do these appear to be notes that 18 you took in connection with your preparation of your 19 report? 20 They're -- they're notes I took in Α. 21 preparation for doing my analysis, yes. 22 Q. Now, the first several pages of Exhibit 5, I 23 believe, are notes from the call you had with 24 Mr. Cannata. Is that right? 25 Α. Yes.

Page 93 1 0. There is a reference here to Matt Chapman. 2 Now --3 Ah. Α. 4 -- what's your understanding of --0. 5 Α. Yes. -- Matt Chapman -- who Matt Chapman is? 6 Q. 7 Α. I believe he's an attorney for the DEC. And was anyone else present other than 8 Q. 9 yourself, Mr. Hopke, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. --10 Α. Cathy Dare was on this phone call, too. 11 Okay. And other than Ms. Dare, Mr. Cannata, 0. 12 yourself, Mr. Hopke, and Mr. Chapman, anyone else on the call? 13 As far as I know, no, unless they had 14 somebody else on that side that didn't speak. 15 16 Do you believe that these notes are an 17 accurate reflection of the conversation? 18 Α. I do. 19 And if you had been told how a former 20 ChemFab engineer made an estimate or how Mr. Cannata's 21 team had conducted their analysis, do you expect those 22 details would have been included in your notes? 23 If you had provided them, yes. Α. 24 Q. So I think you testified that in your 25 analysis -- strike that.

Page 94 1 In your report, you say that you assumed 2 continuous operation at .15 pounds per hour from 11 3 Is that right? stacks. 4 Yes, point -- I think .015 would have been Α. 5 the --6 Q. Okay. 7 Α. Because we went the order of magnitude less, .015. 8 9 Q. So you took an emission rate, and you 10 multiplied that rate -- strike that. 11 You took an emission rate from a single 12 tower, and you then multiplied that by 11 to arrive at 13 your overall facility emission rate. Is that --14 For the middle scenario, correct. Α. 15 For the one -- for the 1,000 pounds for your Q. 16 scenario? 17 Α. That's correct. 18 Now, you chose 11 because you considered Q. 19 that to be -- well, strike that. 20 Can you explain to me why you chose 11? 21 It was when I was collecting the information Α. 22 and what I saw in the document, historical permitting 23 documents, I came up with 11. And, again, it was 24 difficult to follow what tower was where. seemed to be some contradictory bits of information 25

Page 95 1 on -- on what tower was existing when or how they were 2 built. 3 So, again, I -- I may have combined two 4 towers that was actually maybe two separate stacks 5 possibly, but that was my best estimate of what -what -- how the facility was. 6 7 What steps did you take to determine how 0. many emissions points there actually were from the 8 9 facility at various times? 10 Α. Reviewing primarily historical permitting 11 documents. 12 Q. Now, you applied your -- strike that. 13 You assumed 11 stacks in continuous 14 operation --15 Α. Yes. 16 -- for every year of operation from 1978 to 17 2002. Correct? 18 Α. Well, yes, but for -- really for every year 19 of operation for the five years that I modeled in the 20 analysis. 21 Do you believe that there were -- it's fair 22 to assume that there were always 11 towers operating 23 at the Water Street facility? 24 Α. No, I know there wasn't. I know that they 25 moved from the Northside Drive facility to Water

Page 96 1 Street and then continued to expand from there and 2 adding stacks and towers. 3 Ο. You'd agree that it wouldn't be accurate to 4 model emission rates from non-operational towers. 5 True? I would agree that it wouldn't be -- repeat 6 7 the question, please. Sure. You'd agree it wouldn't be accurate 8 Q. 9 for an -- an air emissions model to assume constant 10 operation from a tower that's not operating. 11 MR. DAVIS: Object to the question. You may 12 answer. 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. I -- yeah, typically if 14 it's not operating, you wouldn't model it, no. 15 BY MR. CURRAN: 16 The -- you mentioned that you were 17 attempting to model five years of data. Which five 18 years were you attempting to model? 19 2006 to 2000 -- through 2010. Α. 20 Now, I believe the 2006 to 2000 --Q. 21 Α. Yeah. 22 Q. Strike that. Okay. 23 So 2006 to 2010, those are the dates that you attempted to model for emissions from the -- the 24 25 Northside Drive facility -- I'm sorry, strike that.

Page 97 1 2006 to 2010 were the years that you tried 2 to model for emissions from the North Bennington 3 facility? 4 Α. From -- yes. 5 Ο. What -- what year did the Northside -- I'm 6 sorry. Strike that. 7 What year did the North Bennington facility 8 cease operations? 9 As I understand, 2001. Why were you trying to model outputs from 10 0. 11 the North Bennington facility in the period where it 12 wasn't operating? 13 MR. DAVIS: Object to the question. 14 THE WITNESS: What the 2006 to 2010 is, 15 representative meteorological data that has been 16 processed for input into AERMOD. So in my 17 estimation, this meteorological dataset works 18 well whether it is applied to the time the 19 facility was operating historically or during the 20 period of 2006 to 2010. 21 BY MR. CURRAN: 22 Q. So you were attempting to model the air 23 emissions from these facilities during their entire 24 periods of operation. Correct? 25 I was attempting to model five years of Α.

Page 98 1 operation -- well, I take that back. I was modeling a 2 typical -- yeah, it -- it was the operation of the 3 facility continuously with five years of 4 meteorological data. 5 You used five years of meteorological 6 data -- strike that. 7 Can I call it wind data? That's -- that's fine. 8 Α. 9 Ο. Okay. You were -- you were attempting to 10 use five years of wind data as a proxy for weather 11 over the full course of operation for the Bennington 12 and North Bennington facilities? 13 Α. That's correct. 14 And using those five years of wind data, you 15 modeled PFOA emissions from 11 towers over the full 16 course of operation for those two facilities. 17 Α. That's correct. 18 Ο. Now, when you were modeling the full course 19 of operations, for example, on Water Street from 1978 20 to 2002, you used five years of wind data from 2006 to 21 2010, and you used the assumption that 11 stacks were 22 operating 24/7, 365. True? 23 As I recall, yes. Yeah, there was no --24 yes. You said Water Street. Correct? 25 0. That's correct.

A. Okay.

- Q. Now, why did you decide to assume that 11 towers were operating 24/7, 365, from 1978 to 2002 in assembling your air emissions model for Water Street?
- A. I guess I should have been clear maybe in my answer. I modeled five years, so basically what I'm assuming in this analysis is that the facility was operating with 11 stacks for five years in this analysis, so it's not an accumulative-type analysis for the whole -- from 1978 to 2001.
- Q. I just want to make sure I understand that. What five years of operation were you trying to model here?
- A. I wasn't trying to model any specific five years. I was doing a unit emission rate analysis in using this five-year meteorological dataset.
- Q. So is it your testimony that you did not attempt to model the deposition impacts of the -- of emissions from the Water Street facility for its actual period of operation?
  - MR. DAVIS: Object to the question as vague. You may answer if you can.

THE WITNESS: I modeled the deposition impacts from the facility using a 2006 to 2010 meteorological datasets for five years, using a

bound emission rate that basically encompasses the argument, if you will, of what the actual emission rates were from the facility during that time on an annual basis.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. Which years of operation at Water Street did you attempt to model?
- A. I modeled more likely the -- the facility as it was in the latter years, in the peak, probably -- the represent -- my model input represents how the facility was that was built out after -- and I don't know the last time the RS tower was added. It was, I think in maybe '97, somewhere around there, so it was like -- more like the last few years of the existence of the facility as it was finally constructed.
- Q. So in your opinion, your model does not offer a model of cumulative deposition impacts for the period of operation for the Water Street facility?
  - A. No, it does not.
- Q. And your model does not attempt to offer cumulative deposition impacts for the Bennington facility?
  - MR. DAVIS: Object to the question. You may answer if you can.

THE WITNESS: Okay. No, it's a

Page 101 1 deposition -- an annual averaged deposition based 2 on the facility input as it was constructed. 3 BY MR. CURRAN: 4 0. And you weren't attempting to model the 5 annual deposition for any period other than the last five years of operation? 6 7 MR. DAVIS: Object to the question. That's correct. 8 THE WITNESS: It was -- it was an analysis of -- of deposition as it was 9 10 constructed in -- mostly within the last, you 11 know, handful of years that it was -- it was in 12 operation. 13 BY MR. CURRAN: 14 Your model, assuming 11 stacks in continuous 0. 15 operation, would not be an accurate proxy for the 16 facility in earlier years of operation when perhaps 17 only five stacks were operational. True? Possible -- I --18 Α. 19 MR. DAVIS: Let me get my objection first. 20 You may answer. 21 THE WITNESS: All right. So that's correct, 22 I didn't do a -- a chronological analysis of one, 23 three stacks, five stacks, and then 11 stacks.

It was an assumption of -- it was our input of

the facility as it was constructed in the latter

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Page 102 1 years when it was operating at its highest, 2 highest production rate, as I understood. 3 MR. CURRAN: Okay. We've been going about 4 an hour. Why don't we take a break. 5 THE WITNESS: Okay. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record at 6 7 11:11 a.m. 8 (RECESS TAKEN) 9 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the record 10 at 11:28 a.m. 11 BY MR. CURRAN: 12 Mr. Yoder, we were discussing your three Q. 13 different emissions scenarios. I want to talk about 14 your 10,000-pound-per-year emission scenario. 15 your -- in your own words, why did you use 16 10,000 pounds per year as your upper bound? 17 Well, this was relying on Phil Hopke's Α. 18 expertise in the area of what he thought was going on 19 in the process with respect to the PFOA emissions, you 20 know, data collected, that he was reviewing on the dispersions and amount of PFOA. So in his estimate, 21 22 as we put in -- as I put in here, was that it was more 23 likely it could potentially be if the emissions were 24 evaporated or the PFOA was lost out of the process in

the bake -- in the drying zone, which is the first

zone it sees before the baking and sintering, that we would potentially have emissions upwards, you know, 7,000 pounds a year.

So that was -- this, then, was kind of a little bit of an arbitrary selection of framing it up with the 10,000 pounds, kind of like we did on the lower end, picking a number that was actually lower than what Barr believed was being emitted.

- Q. So I believe Dr. Hopke says, and you quote at page 5 of your report --
  - A. Uh-huh.

- Q. -- that in his analysis, if there was no destruction of PFOA and no reduction by the abaters --
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. -- the average PFOA emissions would have been nearly 3,000 pounds per year.
  - A. Right.
- Q. Tell me, how did you get from 3,000 pounds per year to 10,000 pounds per year?
- A. Well, then again, if the concentration of -so continuing on, with going on with an -- an upper
  end of it, the concentration of the APFO and
  dispersion was taken from them as the essence instead
  of the -- the 2,000 ppm used by Barr, then it could be
  up to 7,000.

So, again, I'm -- I'm going up -- that's just kind of a step before the 7,000, and the 10,000 was kind of the -- the upper bound that we selected.

I mean, there was times we -- and I can't -I don't have it cited here, but we were running some
numbers where it could have been even more than
10,000. It was -- so that's -- so it was what we just
kind of -- where we kind of stuck the fork in it for
the upper bound.

- Q. You'd agree that Dr. Hopke's analysis that you quoted here resulted in 3,000 pounds per year.

  Correct?
- A. Yeah, yeah, 'cause I -- yeah, I quoted here, so I believe that what he did was accurate.
- Q. So if Dr. Hopke is settling at 3,000 pounds per year, why do you settle more than three times higher than that at \$10,000 pounds per year?
  - A. And, again --

MR. DAVIS: Object to the question. That misrepresents Hopke's testimony.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. So, again, based on what I'm discussing here, is that this was -- it moved towards something even higher, in more like 7,000 pounds, possibly even higher than 10,000, which is why we went with 10,000 pounds, not

Page 105 1 3,000. 2 BY MR. CURRAN: 3 Do you stand by 10,000 pounds per year as, Ο. 4 in your -- in your opinion as a scientist, the 5 appropriate, most accurate upper bound to use in this analysis? 6 7 Α. Relying on Phil Hopke's estimation on -- on 8 potentially what was going on in the process and the 9 concentrations of the PFOA and the amount that was 10 used, yes. 11 And if Dr. Hopke concluded that 3,000 was Ο. 12 the appropriate upper bound, would you disagree with 13 his analysis? 14 Likely not because it's his area of Α. 15 expertise digging into that side of things, not mine. 16 If Dr. Hopke were to conclude that 3,000 17 pounds per year is the appropriate upper bound to use, how would that change your opinions in this case, if 18 19 at all? 20 What I stated at the back, probably --Α. 21 probably not. It wouldn't change really. 22 Q. So your opinions in this case wouldn't 23 change if the upper bound that should be used was 24 higher or lower?

Α.

No.

- Q. And is it your testimony that your opinions in this case wouldn't change if the lower bound that you've used was higher or lower?
- A. And lower than the lower bound, I would say -- I would still say no. I'd expect it would probably have the same results, same -- the same venue.
  - Q. And why is that?
- A. I believe that their -- the PFOA was deposited in the area. You know, where you're seeing well concentrations above the 20 PPT, the modeling to me demonstrates that there was deposition of PFOA in that area.
  - O. You mentioned wells there.
- A. Yeah.

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- Q. Do you think it's scientifically valid to compare soil deposition with -- with water sampling results?
- A. You're asking the wrong guy. I'm an air person, not -- not a soil/water person.
- Q. So you have no opinion on whether water sampling should be used as a check against air deposition and the soil?
- A. I didn't -- I didn't -- I can't answer that because, again, it's -- it's -- I looked at where the

Page 107 1 deposition was and not how it was tied to anything, 2 some service. 3 And you mentioned that you're seeing well Q. 4 concentrations above 20 parts per trillion, and that 5 modeling demonstrates that there was deposition of PFOA in that area. 6 7 THE COURT REPORTER: Deposition of? MR. CURRAN: Sorry, deposition of PFOA in 8 9 that area. BY MR. CURRAN: 10 11 I want to make sure I understand your 0. 12 testimony. 13 Α. Okay. 14 Are you saying that your opinion wouldn't 15 change in this case regardless of movement on the 16 lower and upper bounds --17 Α. Well --18 -- because -- because you have seen well 19 sampling data in the area? 20 I'm -- no, I probably -- if that's the way I 21 said it, I -- that's -- that's not what I meant. I'm 22 talking about what the model results would show me. 23 Now, of course, you say on the low end. Of course, 24 you can go down to something, obviously, much, much 25 lower where you wouldn't see -- likely see much, if

any, deposition.

So, you know, I don't know what you mean by going lower, but based on the -- the three scenarios that I've modeled, I see deposition in the areas around the Saint-Gobain facility, which include, according to the drawing, of monitored data in those locations.

- Q. Now, your report says that in order to simplify your approach, you're going to use the stack arrangement and physical parameters at the 2002 plant closure --
  - A. Right.
- Q. -- for the full period of your analysis. Is that right?
- A. But, again, it was just a -- a unit emission rate, so you can take that unit emission rate down to 1968 or -- or '78 when they moved the facility there, so it's linear. You can -- you can -- you can go either direction, umm.
- Q. You -- let me make sure I understand that, sir. You're saying that you can use your average emission rate modeled for the 2002 operating conditions and use that to approximate 1968 emissions?
- A. Well, you can -- you can use the results, and, again, it's a unit emission rate, so it's a pound

per hour per -- microgram per cubic meter, or per gram per meter squared, or gram per -- however you want to do it, a unit emission rate deposition. Then you can apply whatever emission rate you want to to come up with a deposition rate.

So then you can go back to, for example, when they first moved there and whatever emission rate you want to apply there and -- and literally bring it to -- so you can -- it works that way.

Now, so ... There's flexibility with using the -- the unit emission rate, which is why I did it, because of what we're trying to figure out as far as actual emissions and where it could fall.

- Q. And what were you trying to figure out in terms of actual emissions in your report?
- A. I wasn't really trying to figure out anything in actual emissions. I was just modeling the emission rates.
- Q. And why were you modeling the unit emission rate?
- A. Because of where -- and because of what I said earlier in the fact that it's under debate as to what actually was emitted from the facility.
- Q. During the break just now, did you speak to your counsel?

Page 110 1 Α. I did. 2 What did you discuss? Q. 3 Just -- just general -- just answering the Α. 4 questions that you -- basically, listen to the 5 questions that you ask me and answer the questions. Anything else? 6 Q. 7 There was some discussion that kind of Α. helped me remember 'cause you were trying to bring me 8 9 into or at least tie the -- how I modeled it versus 10 how the facility was historically, and talking to --11 through it with him was refreshing my memory on how it 12 was -- how I approached it and that it is translatable 13 across the years, so that was pretty much it. 14 0. During the deposition --15 Α. There wasn't any direction from him. 16 During the deposition break today, you 17 discussed the substance of your testimony and the 18 substance of your report. 19 Α. During -- I'm sorry. Repeat the question. 20 During the break we just took from the 0. 21 testimony of this deposition, you discussed with your 22 counsel the subject of your testimony. 23 Mostly just how I was doing. Α. 24 Q. Anything else you discussed?

No, not really.

Α.

Page 111 You'd agree that the height that you used to model an emissions point is an important input for an AERMOD analysis. True? Α. I guess most every AERMOD analysis, it is an important point --Q. Fair to say --Α. -- important point. I'm sorry. Q. Α. Correct. Is it fair to say that in general, the --0. the higher the emissions point, the further particulate emissions will travel? Α. In general, yes. What did you do to determine the appropriate height for emissions in your analysis here? Again, pulled information from historical permitting documents for the facility, which included a -- a three-dimensional hand sketch from -- actually, I think Saint -- or ChemFab provided to the State. Now, if your assumptions on the height of 0. various emission points were higher than the average height of those emissions points, what would the impact be on your results?

If your emissions points in

Higher than the average?

Strike that.

Α.

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Page 112 1 your model were higher than the actual emissions 2 points for the facility, what would the impact be on your model? 3 4 Α. Depends on how far off I was. 5 Ο. Can you explain? Well, I mean, if you're only -- if -- if I 6 7 was within a foot of what actually was there, then likely very little, if anything, to the results. 8 9 Ο. And how big a difference would it take to 10 have a meaningful impact on your results? 11 I don't know. You run the model, you know, 12 to figure that out. 13 Ο. Did you run the model to try and determine 14 the impact on accuracy of your assumed heights and the 15 actual heights of the stack emissions points? 16 I didn't know what the -- I -- I didn't know 17 what the actuals were other than the information that 18 I was able to get to -- to input in my model. I mean, 19 the stack -- the stacks aren't there anymore, so. 20 Uh-huh. Why did you decide to use the 0. period of operational data that you did in forming 21 22 your AERMOD analysis? 23 What period? What do you mean, which Α. 24 period?

Strike that.

Ο.

Why did you decide to use operating conditions at the time of the plant's closure as the operating conditions for your AERMOD analysis?

- A. It was the final -- or -- or it was the -the way the facility was constructed and the fact that
  I could use a unit emission rate, it can be somewhat
  translatable in -- to whatever emission rate you want
  to apply to it.
  - Q. I'm asking a slightly different question.
  - A. So, go ahead.
- Q. Why did you decide to use the -- the operating conditions at the time of the plant's closure for your analysis?
- A. Because it was operating that way before it closed.
- Q. Any other reason you chose to use the -- the final year of the plant's operation for your analysis?
- A. Not really, no. It was -- that was mostly what it was based on.
- Q. You were mentioning earlier that the height of stack emissions is important for analysis. I believe you even said earlier that also the exhaust volume or the exhaust rate --
  - A. The --
  - Q. -- was important.

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Page 114 1 Α. The exit velocity, yes. 2 Q. The exit velocity? 3 Α. Yes. Is it true that in general, the higher the 4 0. 5 exit velocity as it leaves an emissions point, the further the particulate will travel for deposition? 6 7 Α. In general, yes. Is particle size also important for modeling 8 Q. 9 particulate deposition? 10 Α. It is. In general, do smaller particles travel 11 12 farther than larger particles in particulate 13 deposition analysis? 14 Α. In general, yes. 15 And so if you assume a larger particle size Q. 16 as part of your model, those particles will not travel as far as a smaller particle would? 17 18 Α. In general, yes. 19 Before this analysis, I believe you Q. 20 testified you hadn't worked with PFOAs specifically. 21 Is that right? 22 Α. That is correct. 23 So what did you do to determine the 24 appropriate particle size to use for PFOA particulate 25 deposition modeling?

- A. Reviewed the Barton -- I think the thesis document of hers had the particle size distribution of APFO.
  - Q. Why did you use that particular document?
- A. Well, that plus it -- she -- I believe she even states that APFO was a general family of -- of those compounds, which included APFO.
  - Q. Why did you decide to use the Barton thesis?
  - A. Or PFOA, I'm sorry.
  - Q. Why did you decide to use the --

11 THE COURT REPORTER: Or PFOA?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, sorry, I -- I spoke

wrong. These acronyms.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

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- Q. Why did you decide to use the Barton thesis specifically as your reference?
- A. It was -- it was a -- to me, from my scientific opinion, was a -- an excellent fit in what she did for what we were looking at in -- in Bennington.
- Q. And did you evaluate and reject other analyses of PFOA size?
  - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Was the Barton thesis the first reference that you considered that discussed PFOA size?

A. It was, yes.

- Q. How did you find the Barton thesis?
- A. Again, there was, amongst our team, several technical journal articles that were passed around. I can't remember specifically who provided that one to me.
- Q. When you say "among our team," who are you referring to?
- A. Again, Phil Hopke and counsel and Cathy Dare was also doing some research for us, too.
- Q. In determining whether or not you would use the Barton thesis to identify a particle size for particulate deposition, did you consider the entire thesis?
- A. I -- no, for the most part, for what my analysis was, I was looking for things that fit to what I needed to input into the model.
- Q. And in determining what the Barton thesis spoke to for the things that you needed, for example, particle size, did you consider the entire thesis?
- A. I mean, I considered the entire thesis as a good -- as an accurate and sound scientific work for ...
- Q. What about the Barton thesis made it sound scientific work for determining particle size?

- A. She was -- she was measuring, modeling APFO, and I may have some of the specific compounds as I'm talking off the top of my head, but her -- and her work was in line with, again, the same compound that we were simulating from Bennington.
- Q. Was it important to you that the same compound that you were addressing in Bennington be addressed by your reference material for particle size?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Why was that important?
- A. You know, as you're going to model especially particulate deposition, that particle size distribution and for calculating the input of the model was important.
- Q. Why is it important to have an accurate particle size figure for particulate deposition modeling?
- A. When I -- and when I say "accurate," I mean a lot of times it's as best -- as best as you can get your hands on. Sometimes when we do modeling, we don't have the exact information that we need for a particular compound that we're modeling, but -- and sometimes -- and, again, usually going through a process of a protocol as an example for an air

Page 118 1 dispersion modeling analysis, there's been some 2 agreement with the regulatory authority that's going 3 to be reviewing it that, yes, we agree that this would 4 be a good fit. 5 So in similar type of analysis, approach, I'm looking for what I think is the best, you know, 6 7 input for the model and for representing the same 8 compound. 9 So you say you're looking for the best input 10 for the model to represent the compound. You say it's 11 best modeling practice to use the most accurate or 12 most robust analyses for that given input. Fair? 13 Α. Yes. 14 For particulate size, what made Barton's 15 analysis, in your opinion, the most accurate, 16 appropriate proxy for particle size in your inputs? 17 Again, she was -- her study was on the same Α. 18 family of -- of compounds as we were in our analysis. 19 Are you familiar with AERMOD method 1 and Q. 20 method 2? 21 Α. I am. 22 Q. What's the difference between AERMOD method 1 and method 2? 23 24 The method 1 is the default setting for EPA, Α. 25 modeling the deposition of particulate matter, and

it's generally for a more coarser set of particles, or at least where the larger -- larger fraction in the particle size distribution is in more of the coarse category, wherein method 2 is an EPA non-regulatory default option and AERMOD input for a finer, smaller particle.

- Q. Now, in your analysis, you used the non-default option?
  - A. That's correct.
  - O. That -- that was method 2?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Why did you select the non-default method 2 option for your AERMOD analysis?
- A. Again, looking at Barton's particle size distribution is a very small particle, from, like -- I think it was 7 microns down to .28. So it's -- when a larger percentage of those particles are less than -- this is back to the method 2 -- is less than the 2.5 microns, it's -- I saw it as a more suitable approach to simulating the particles in this analysis, the particle emissions.
- Q. You say in your report on page 4 that you interpret Barton's data as measuring fine particulate matter with diameter ranges below 4 microns. Is that right?

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- A. Okay, yes.
- Q. And I believe you're relying on particle size data in the Barton report -- Barton thesis --
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. -- at page 29?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And you say in your report that the representative mass mean particle diameter required for method 2 input was calculated from the Barton particle size distribution of PFO.
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. How did you do that?
- A. It was a calculation -- that's my table, table 4, and it's a calculation, and Dr. Hopke helped me with this. I will say that also. And such calculation of the natural log of the -- the range of the geometric mid-point of each of the particle size distribution categories.

And that is multiplied by a calculation of the exponential of the -- of that pre -- this calculation I just mentioned, the natural log. And then it's -- you basically calculate a -- a weighted mid-point, which is summed, and that divided by 100 is the mean mass particle -- particle diameter in microns.

	Page 121
1	Q. Let me take a look I'll mark as
2	A. And that's a method 2 input. Sorry, adding
3	that.
4	Q. So, I'm sorry. What was the method 2 input
5	that you're referring to?
6	A. That this
7	Q. The result
8	A. That mean mass particle.
9	Q. Yeah.
10	A. That's an or particle diameter.
11	Q. So the 1.157 mean mass particle diameter,
12	that's what you used as your method 2 input?
13	A. Yes.
14	MR. CURRAN: I'll mark as the next exhibit
15	the Barton thesis.
16	(EXHIBIT 6 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
17	MR. DAVIS: Exhibit 6?
18	THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.
19	BY MR. CURRAN:
20	Q. So did you review the is it strike
21	that.
22	Is this the thesis that you reviewed in
23	preparing your report?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. And the data that you relied on, I believe

Page 122 1 it's on page 29? 2 Α. That's correct. 3 Q. So you relied on the data in table 2-4. 4 that right? 5 Α. That's correct. And why was it that you decided to rely on 6 Ο. 7 this data for particle size? And, again, it was -- it -- it was -- what I 8 Α. 9 found was an aha moment of finding the PFOA --10 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, what I found 11 was an? 12 THE WITNESS: Aha, I said "aha moment," 13 like, oh, here's what I'm looking for, in -- in 14 her thesis of PFO, particle size distribution information that I needed to -- for my input. 15 16 BY MR. CURRAN: 17 And in deciding to use this, did it matter 0. 18 to you how the data was collected or how this -- this 19 average particle size was calculated? 20 I mean, of course it matters from a 21 scientific standpoint. So my understanding and basis, 22 what -- what this is and how it's been published, that 23 it's gone through the scientific scrutiny that it's 24 needed to go through for it to be accurate data and presented in this -- in this document, so I consider 25

it reliable. I did not go back and -- 'cause it's not
my area of expertise, and I don't know exactly how
she -- she measured it.

- Q. Did you look at the thesis to determine how this data had been collected or how this analysis was conducted?
- A. I generally -- yeah, I generally peruse through some of the upfront stuff in her -- in her approach, yes.
- Q. And take a look back at page 14, section 22 of this thesis. Did you consider the description of experimental methods that were used by Barton for her thesis?
  - A. Not really, no.
- Q. And so it didn't matter to your analysis how many sampling events occurred or where in order to determine the particle size?
- A. No. I needed the particle size distribution, and I was having difficulty finding it anywhere else, so.
  - Q. If you were to -- so -- strike that.

It says here on page 17 of the thesis that six sampling events were conducted over a ten-week period from November 2003 to January 2004 in order to collect this data.

Page 124 1 Do you see that? I see -- I see that. 2 Α. Do you consider that to be a sufficient 3 0. 4 sample size to calculate particle size? 5 As far as I understand and -- and what this document is and -- and what it presents, I would say 6 7 yes. 8 If Barton had data from a longer sampling Ο. 9 period or a more robust set of sampling events, would 10 you want to consider that data? 11 Only if she provided the particle size 12 distribution that I was interested in. 13 Q. You wouldn't be interested in data from a 14 longer sampling period to get a more accurate picture 15 of particle size? 16 Of course I would consider it, yes. 17 Did you consider whether Barton offered Ο. 18 additional data on particle size from a longer 19 sampling period in conducting your analysis? 20 I did not see any information, not that she 21 doesn't have it anywhere, but I did not see it anywhere. 22 23 So you did not make a conscious choice to 0. 24 ignore alternative --25 Α. No.

Page 125 1 -- particle size figures in -- in forming 0. 2 your AERMOD inputs? 3 No, I did not. Α. 4 So this particle size data in table 2-4 0. 5 that's described on page 17 is coming from six sampling events; that's the data that you used? 6 7 That's where it falls Yes, it appears so. 8 in -- moves into page 29 where that data is presented, 9 so yes. 10 0. Take a look at page 85. 11 Α. Eighty-five. 12 On page 85 where Barton describes a total of Q. 13 10 Tisch Model High Volume Five-Stage Cascade 14 Impactors being deployed at nine locations and 15 co-located samplers were placed at a fence line 16 location where samples were collected for 24 hours. 17 Do you see that? 18 Α. Oh, yes, I do now. 19 So here in this period of sampling between 20 August 2005 and January 2006 -- oh, strike that. 21 You see that for the period described on 22 page 85, there are ten receptors at each of nine 23 locations. Correct? 24 Α. Trying to confirm this, what you're telling 25 I'm -- I'm having trouble locating it here.

Page 126 1 nine locations, so yes. 2 So 90 samples --Ο. 3 Α. Ten, yeah. 4 -- total, 10 receptors, 9 locations each. 0. 5 Α. Yes. If I told you that you could take data from 6 Q. 7 a sample size of 6 samples or a sample size of 90 samples, all other things being equal, as a scientist, 8 9 which would you prefer? 10 MR. DAVIS: Object to the form of the 11 question. 12 THE WITNESS: So rephrase the question for 13 me. 14 BY MR. CURRAN: 15 If I told you that you could use data from a 16 sample size of 6 samples or a sample size of 90 17 samples to determine particle size, as a scientist, 18 which of those would you prefer? 19 I mean, you're asking me things about -- you Α. 20 know, this is really not my area of expertise, so, to 21 answer your question. 22 Q. So it's your testimony that in your field, 23 there is no accepted preference for larger sample 24 sizes over smaller sample sizes? 25 Well, I believe there is. Α.

Page 127 1 0. The data in section 4, I believe it's 2 described on page 87 in table 4-1. Did you consider 3 the data in table 4-1 before you prepared your report? I did not. 4 Α. 5 Did you have an opportunity to review the entire Barton thesis --6 7 Α. I ---- before you prepared your report? 8 Q. 9 Α. I'm sure, yes, I had an opportunity to, yes. No one instructed you not to review the 10 0. 11 entire --12 Α. No. 13 0. -- Barton thesis? 14 Α. No. 15 Q. Now, this data indicates that 67 percent of 16 the PFOA particles collected were smaller than 2.58 17 microns. Is that correct? 18 Α. 2.58 microns. 19 MR. DAVIS: If you can take your time to 20 review this if you --21 THE WITNESS: Yeah. 22 MR. DAVIS: -- if you need to. 23 THE WITNESS: I need a calculator. I don't 24 have my calculator with me. 25 Watch your microphone THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

	Page 128
1	there.
2	THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you.
3	BY MR. CURRAN:
4	Q. Perhaps I could direct you to the third
5	column, Cumulative percentage less than particle size.
6	A. Oh, yeah, there you go. Okay.
7	THE COURT REPORTER: Cumulative percentage?
8	THE WITNESS: I was actually
9	BY MR. CURRAN:
10	Q. I'm sorry, Cumulative percentage less than
11	particle size. In the left-hand column oh, strike
12	that.
13	In the left-hand column in table 4-1, you'll
14	see that Barton describes the particle diameter in
15	microns. Is that correct?
16	A. Oh, you're asking me a question. I'm sorry.
17	I thought you were still talking to her.
18	Q. In in table 4-1
19	A. Yeah.
20	Q you'll see that on the left-hand side,
21	Barton describes the particle diameter in microns.
22	A. Okay.
23	Q. Is that correct?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. And on the right-hand side of table 4-1,

	Page 129
1	Barton describes the cumulative percentage less than a
2	particle size.
3	A. Okay.
4	Q. Am I reading that accurately?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. According to table 4-1, the cumulative
7	percentage less than 2.58 microns is 0.67 percent
8	or 67 percent. Is that right?
9	A. That's correct.
10	Q. Did you consider this data before deciding
11	to use method 2 in your AERMOD analysis?
12	A. I did not.
13	Q. And if this data is considered an accurate
14	description of particle size, you'd agree that your
15	model doesn't use the most accurate particle size.
16	Fair?
17	MR. DAVIS: Object to the form of the
18	question.
19	THE WITNESS: I believe what she presented
20	up front is still accurate. I just yeah,
21	which is what I input.
22	BY MR. CURRAN:
23	Q. If the particle size that you used in your
24	analysis is smaller
25	A. Yeah.

Page 130 -- than what the court concludes is the appropriate model particle size, what impact would that have on your results? MR. DAVIS: Object to the form of the question, asks for speculation about what the court might conclude, which is very unlikely. Yeah, I -- I don't know THE WITNESS: exactly. I'd have to run the model to really do a comparison. BY MR. CURRAN: In general, when -- I believe you testified that when particles are larger, they don't travel as far. Is that correct? In general, yes. Α. Q. So in general, if you understated the size of a PFOA particle, that would have the impact of causing it to travel further into the atmosphere than

- Fair?A. Potentially, yes.
  - Q. And if a sufficient quantity of particles -- strike that.

it would if the particle size was actually larger.

If approximately 10 percent or more of the model PFOA particles have a diameter of 10 microns or larger, you'd agree that method 1 should have been

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Page 131 1 used. Correct? 2 I have to go back and look at the guidance 3 document. I can't remember the percentage breakdown, 4 so I don't know. I -- I'm not sure exactly, to answer 5 that question. You'd agree that particle size is an 6 7 important determinator -- strike that. You'd agree that particle size is important 8 9 when deciding whether to employ method 1 or method 2 10 for AERMOD. Yes? 11 Α. Yes. 12 Now, the Barton thesis was measuring Q. 13 particles at a facility in Parkersburg. Is that 14 right? 15 Α. That's my understanding, yes. 16 Why did you conclude that measuring 17 particulates at the Parkersburg facility was a good 18 proxy for particles in the area of the Bennington 19 facility? 20 Well, again, we were looking at the same 21 class of compounds as a family and -- and, again, a 22 similar analysis as it would be a good fit for -- for 23 what I needed for my analysis. 24 Q. Was the facility in Parkersburg processing

PTFE?

- A. I do not know the specifics of their process.
- Q. Did you take any steps to determine whether the Barton thesis was sampling particles that were a good proxy for the particles that were potentially being emitted from Bennington?
  - A. I did.

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- Q. And what were those steps?
- A. Well, I mean, it was basically her description of the family of compounds that was in the same category, you know, that included PFOA.
- Q. Other than that, any steps you took to determine whether the measurements in Parkersburg were -- Parkersburg were a good proxy for -- well, strike that.

You mentioned fugitive emissions earlier.

- A. I did.
- Q. What are fugitive emissions?
- A. Oh, those are basically emissions that are not released from a -- a stack or a chimney and what we consider -- consider emission point.
- Q. Are fugitive emissions important for air deposition modeling?
  - A. They can be, yes.
    - Q. Why can they be important?

- A. Well, it's a different nature of emissions, so it's simulated differently in the model.
- Q. In your model, how did you -- well, strike that.

Were there fugitive emissions from the North Bennington facility?

- A. Based on inspections and complaints, I understand there were, even though the facility was not permitted, as I understand, for those fugitive emissions.
  - Q. How did you model those fugitive emissions?
- A. I did not model fugitive emissions. I modeled the facility as it was permitted to operate, and as a matter of fact, I believe one of the last stack tests that was done at the facility, there was no record of any fugitive emissions at that time, so it was intermittent, I guess. I don't know, and so it was not a -- I guess a normal form of emissions from the facility.
- Q. So in your opinion -- strike that.

  You did not model fugitive emissions of any
  sort --
  - A. I --
  - Q. -- from North Bennington facility?
  - A. No, I did not, no.

- Q. And you'd agree that fugitive emissions did, in fact, occur at the Bennington facility, the North Bennington facility?
  - A. Based on documents, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, in reality, no facility can operate without any form of fugitive emissions of some sort.
  - A. Yes, they can.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. Yeah.
- O. Describe that.
- A. Well, you have completely enclosed processes, and they can definitely be engineered where you wouldn't have fugitive emissions.
- Q. In your experience with permitting Wheeler (phonetic) set analysis, how do you normally deal with fugitive emissions from an industrial site?
- A. Repeat the question because I didn't catch the first part.
- Q. Sure. In your experience in industry modeling sites, how do you typically account for fugitive emissions from an industrial site?
- A. Well, they would be, first of all, part of the -- the permitting process so they would be accounted for, and then through emission rate

Page 135 1 estimation, depending on what the material is and 2 what's being emitted, would be included in -- in 3 whether it's -- it's permitted or modeled or anything. 4 0. Now, in your analysis here, you did not 5 attempt to calculate fugitive emissions from the Bennington or North Bennington sites. 6 7 Α. No. Correct? 8 Q. 9 Α. No. 10 Ο. And you didn't adjust your model to account for any level of fugitive emissions. Correct? 11 12 Α. I did not. 13 Q. You stated at page 3 of your report, 14 Fugitive particulate emissions were excluded from this analysis. 15 16 Α. That's right. 17 You instead assumed that all emissions of Ο. PFOA left from the stacks. 18 19 That's true. Α. 20 Q. Correct? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Q. The stacks are the -- the highest point of 23 the facility. Correct? 24 That's correct. Α. 25 So as a result of your assumptions, a higher Ο.

than actual amount of PFOA left the facility at its highest point and traveled the farthest. Is that fair?

MR. DAVIS: Objection to the form of the question. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: I -- so, again, I modeled the facility the way it was intended to operate and should have operated, as I understand, on a normal basis, and, yes, there was documented fugitives, but I had no idea from anything that I saw, even estimating how much it would have been.

So it could have had fugitive emissions, but it could have been a relatively small amount from the overall emissions of -- of PFOA from the facility.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. And rather than apply a discount rate for fugitive emissions, you -- your model assumed that all fugitive emissions actually were stack emissions that left from those highest emissions points. Correct?
- A. That's correct, which -- and should have been the way it was normally, maybe normally operated through the course of the -- of the operation of the facility.
  - Q. And if the actual operation of the facility

Page 137 1 was to have fugitive emissions, your model would take 2 those fugitive emissions, emit them from a high stack 3 point, and send them further than they actually 4 traveled into the atmosphere. 5 Α. It depends --Fair? 6 Ο. 7 Α. It depends on how much we're talking about. Again, we're talking how much -- how much -- how much 8 9 is emitted from fugitives -- fugitively. 10 Ο. And whatever that amount of fugitive 11 emissions is, we can agree, your analysis assumed that 12 it left from the highest point from the stack and 13 traveled far into the atmosphere? 14 Α. I did not include fugitive emissions, so, 15 yes. 16 Typically fugitive emissions would be 0. 17 deposited close to the facility because they have a 18 low volume and potentially a low emissions point. 19 Fair? 20 Object to the form of the MR. DAVIS: 21 question. It's vaque. 22 THE WITNESS: If you were bottling fugitive 23 emissions, but other facilities -- again, it 24 depends on the source. It depends on how the

fugitive is -- is simulated in the model, but,

Page 138 1 yes, in -- in general, yeah, it would be more ... 2 BY MR. CURRAN: 3 Generally fugitive emissions will come to Q. 4 rest closer to the source than emissions from a very 5 high emissions point with a higher exhaust (sic) velocity. 6 7 Α. Generally, yes. So if we assume that 10 percent of PFOA 8 Q. 9 emissions from the facility left as fugitive 10 emissions, how would that impact your analysis? I'd have to do it, to run it 11 I don't know. 12 to give you an answer. 13 0. If we're, for example, assuming that 1,000 pounds are emitted per year through the stacks and we 14 15 instead assume that 10 percent of those are fugitive 16 emissions --17 Α. Uh-huh. 18 -- so 900 pounds would instead be leaving Ο. 19 from the -- the stack emission points? 20 Α. Okay. 21 And a hundred pounds would be leaving per Ο. 22 year from fugitive emission points? 23 Okay. Α. 24 Is that something that you could have Q. 25 modeled?

Page 139 1 Α. Of course. 2 And have you in the past modeled air Q. 3 deposition with some -- with some account for fugitive emission volumes? 4 5 Α. It's been some time, but, yes, I have done 6 particulate modeling. 7 Ο. And why have you done that in some other models? 8 9 Why have I done what? 10 Why have you modeled fugitive emissions in 0. 11 addition to stack emissions for some other deposition 12 models that you've done? 13 Α. Again, it was part of the permitting 14 process, the facility. It was documented and 15 estimated and engineered and permitted for those 16 emissions. 17 And did you believe that from a scientific Ο. 18 standpoint, it was more accurate to model those 19 fugitive emissions than to assume that they left 20 through the stacks? 21 MR. DAVIS: Object to the vagueness of the 22 question. 23 THE WITNESS: Yeah, again, you're --24 you're -- so, okay, so rephrase the question for

me again, so. I'm trying to -- trying to answer

your question for this particular analysis, so. BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. In air models you have constructed where you modeled fugitive emissions in addition to stack emissions, did you believe that from a scientific standpoint, that was the most accurate choice, to have a model for the fugitive emissions and separately a model for the stack emissions?
- A. Again, I was simulating what the facility was permitted to do in operating normally. I have not -- in any recollection of mine, I've not modeled a facility based on incorrect operation, malfunctions, things like that.
- Q. So it's your testimony that your modeling typically does not attempt to determine real world emissions, but, instead, to simulate permitted emissions?

MR. DAVIS: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: No, it -- it is -- it's -- it's simulating what the facility should be operating under the understanding between what was presented to the State and -- and what -- as the State understands the facility should be operating and as only that I would know.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. And are you referring to appropriate modeling techniques for the permitting process?
- A. Yeah. And, again, in most cases, air dispersion modeling is for the permitting process.
- Q. Outside of the permitting process, speaking as a scientist and an air modeler, is the most accurate way to construct an air model to assume that fugitive emissions leave from the stack points?

MR. DAVIS: Objection to the vague question.

THE WITNESS: So be more specific then, I guess.

## BY MR. CURRAN:

Q. I'll repeat the question. Outside of the permitting process, speaking as a scientist and as an air modeler, is the most accurate way to construct an air model to assume that fugitive emissions actually leave from stack emission points?

MR. DAVIS: Same objection.

THE WITNESS: Again, it depends on the information that I have to build the model, so if I was -- specifically knew how much -- specifically knew how much was emitted from a normal operation of the facility from a fugitive standpoint, then yes, you would model it that

Page 142 1 way, but I didn't know that in this case. 2 BY MR. CURRAN: 3 Ο. Why did you decide to in this case use zero as your estimate for fugitive emissions? 4 5 Α. And, again, I did not -- I -- it was how the facility was supposed to be operated and what is the 6 7 way I set it up in the model. Is it your scientific belief that there were 8 Q. 9 zero fugitive emissions from this facility? 10 Α. Well, I know there wasn't, but, again, I 11 didn't know how to quantify it. I mean, 10 percent, 12 50 percent, 3 percent? 13 0. Did you undertake any efforts to analyze the 14 percentage of fugitive emissions from the facility? 15 Α. Not really because it was pretty obvious 16 that there wasn't any information available, what it 17 was. 18 Did you consider using an upper and lower Q. 19 bound for fugitive emissions from the facility? 20 Α. No. 21 Why did you decide not to consider using an 22 upper or lower bound for fugitive emissions from the 23 facility? 24 Α. And, again, I didn't know what -- I mostly

modeled this facility based on normal operations, and

any kind of issue with maintenance or improper air pollution control application or whatever else was going on that was causing fugitive emissions, I didn't really know what they were, and as far as the amount goes and what to not allocate towards the stacks.

And, again, I go back to the other -- there were other inspections where there was nothing seen, so I didn't know how frequently it was -- it was emitting fugitives or not. It's -- it's -- it was just -- there wasn't any information.

Q. In the face of uncertainty over emission rates -- strike that.

In the face of uncertainty over fugitive emission rates, why did you decide not to use a lower and upper bound for those emissions when you were using a lower and upper bound for uncertain stack emissions?

A. And, again, normal operation was the PFOA coming out of the stacks, and that's the way I simulated the facility. That's the way I did the analysis.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Five minutes.

BY MR. CURRAN:

Q. Was the practical impact of assuming that fugitive emissions left through the stacks to increase

	Page 144
1	the amount of PFOA that your model would assume
2	traveled into the atmosphere from the facility?
3	MR. DAVIS: Objection to the form of the
4	question.
5	THE WITNESS: Yeah, rephrase the question
6	for me, please. Ask it again.
7	BY MR. CURRAN:
8	Q. Was the practical impact of assuming the
9	fugitive emissions left through the stacks to increase
10	the proximity of PFOA emissions from the facility?
11	MR. DAVIS: Objection.
12	THE WITNESS: So are you asking me if I was
13	trying to
14	BY MR. CURRAN:
15	Q. I'm asking what the practical numerical
16	impact was
17	A. Yeah.
18	Q of the assumption. So if we assume that
19	all fugitive emissions are emitted from the stack
20	points, that will increase the the amount of model
21	deposition at any given proximity from the facility.
22	Fair?
23	A. Yeah, that's true. And as I understood it,
24	the fugitive emissions should have been coming out of
25	the stack anyway.

- Q. But I believe you also testified, sir, that you understood that they didn't. Is that correct?
- A. I understand, yes, there was reports that there was some record that they weren't.
- Q. When did you decide not to employ a fugitive emission rate in your model?
- A. But, again, I just -- as I just stated, I was simulating the model or the facility as it was permitted to operate.
  - O. And when --
- A. And I had no other information on what -you know, was it permitted for fugitives, and, you
  know, thou shall only emit this much on a fugitive
  basis. I did not have any information as to what that
  quantity would be.
- Q. When you're referring to -- well, strike that.

Did you only use permanent application parameters for all of your other inputs?

- A. Yes, yes -- well, not all, no.
- Q. Which input --
- A. So, I mean, there are other inputs like -- again, we're talking about particulate matter. That wasn't anything in the permitted documents. The meteorological data wasn't in the permitted documents.

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1	So those are other inputs.
2	Q. And how about the volume of perfluorinated
3	chemicals?
4	A. I'm sorry?
5	THE COURT REPORTER: How would the volume
6	of?
7	MR. CURRAN: I'm sorry, the volume of
8	perfluorinated chemicals.
9	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I don't
10	understand what's the question?
11	BY MR. CURRAN:
12	Q. When you were trying to estimate the number
13	of pounds per year
14	A. Oh.
15	Q of perfluorinated chemicals
16	A. Yeah.
17	Q did that come from a permit?
18	A. Well, no, because they weren't permitted to
19	emit PFOA. It wasn't a regulated compound.
20	Q. So the amount of PFOA didn't come from a
21	permit, but you did attempt to provide values for that
22	in your model. Fair?
23	A. Yes, yes.
24	Q. But because the amount of fugitive emissions
25	weren't listed in the permit, you didn't attempt at

Page 147 1 all to capture the --2 Α. I, again --3 Ο. -- fugitive emissions? 4 So PFOA was not a regulated compound, so it Α. 5 wouldn't even have ever been in the permit, so most of my development of input was based on how the facility 6 7 was permitted and how it was to normally operate. Where you knew that PFOA had a size and it 8 Q. 9 wasn't listed in the permit, you found a number to use 10 for PFOA size. Fair? 11 Α. Fair. 12 But when you knew that fugitive emissions Q. 13 occurred and you couldn't find that number in a 14 permit, you didn't attempt to approximate the amount 15 of fugitive emissions? 16 I mean, PFOA was emitted, so we're 17 going back and doing an -- an analysis of an emerging 18 compound, which may be regulated in the future. 19 don't know. So -- so I'm simulating that -- that 20 particular compound as model input and had to rely on 21 outside -- yes, outside information to get the 22 scientific data I needed for input on that particular 23 But, yes, it's -- to me, it's two different compound.

Talked to you earlier about wind data.

things, so the fugitive stack thing.

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Page 148 1 You'd agree that air modeling -- in air modeling, it's 2 important to have accurate wind data. Is that fair? 3 Α. Yes, I agree. And I believe you testified that you used 4 0. 5 five years of archived meteorological data from 2006 to 2010 for your report. Correct? 6 7 Α. Correct. And that data was meteorological surface 8 Q. 9 data from the Bennington, Vermont, airport and upper 10 air data from the Albany, New York International 11 Is that right? Airport. 12 Α. That's right. 13 0. How close to the Bennington airport was the 14 Water Street facility? 15 I believe it's only a couple of miles. Α. 16 And how close to the Bennington airport was 17 the Northside Drive facility? Probably close to about the same distance, I 18 Α. 19 quess, going east of it. 20 And what did you do to ensure that the 2006 21 to 2010 data was an accurate representation of 22 meteorological data at the Northside Drive facility 23 between '68 and '78? 24 Α. Okay. So repeat the question again for me. 25 0. What did you do to ensure that the airport

Page 149 1 meteorological data that you used from 2006 to 2010 2 was an accurate representation of meteorological 3 conditions at the Northside Drive facility between '68 4 and '78? 5 Α. So did I do a -- did I do a comparison of the meteorological data that I used versus actual 6 7 meteorological data for the operation years of the 8 facility. Is that your question? 9 Ο. Well, what did you do, if anything --10 Α. Well. 11 -- to ensure that the data you used was an 12 accurate representation of conditions at Northside 13 Drive between '68 and '78? 14 And -- and, again, I relied on the DEC, and 15 I stated in there that I did not process the 16 meteorological data. The DEC provided it to us. 17 have already -- they already did that. And it was, in 18 their opinion, based on the fact they also did a 19 similar analysis using the same meteorological data. 20 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Counsel. 21 MR. CURRAN: We're going to go off. 22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record at 23 12:27 p.m. 24 (LUNCHEON RECESS TAKEN) 25 We are back on the record THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Page 150 1 at 1:16 p.m. 2 BY MR. CURRAN: 3 Mr. Yoder, during the lunch break, did you Q. discuss the substance of your testimony with counsel? 4 5 Α. We just had a nice lunch together and just discussed our parents. 6 7 0. Was that a no? 8 Α. Yes, that's a no. 9 Q. During the lunch break, did you discuss any 10 testimony that you will give in this deposition? 11 Α. No. 12 Q. Does your report that was marked as Exhibit 1 --13 14 Α. Yeah. 15 -- together with your declaration that was 16 marked as Exhibit 2, do those contain a full statement 17 of your methodology? 18 Yes, I mean, the report definitely does. 19 So there weren't any portions of your Q. 20 methodology that you omitted from your report? 21 Α. No. 22 Q. Were there any steps that you took in 23 forming your opinions that you omitted from your 24 report? 25 Α. Okay. Yes, I mean, so the figures that I

developed, I mean, there was a lot of out -- you know, other softwares that I used to get to the point where I can make that figure. So, yeah, I didn't fill in those details or provide those details.

Q. Oh, oh.

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- A. Is that what you mean?
- Q. No. That was a good question, sir. So I understand that you prepared figures and you used software that you disclosed to come up with graphical representations.

I'm wondering just as a -- as you lay out your scientific method and your analysis, were there any steps that you took that you decided, I'm not -- I'm not going to disclose that?

- A. Oh, no.
- Q. What is a sensitivity analysis?

THE COURT REPORTER: Sensitivity?

MR. CURRAN: I'm sorry, sensitivity analysis.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. So sensitivity analysis is just what it is, is sometimes it's an analysis that someone can use to demonstrate maybe that a particular approach is not affected by a certain parameter or something like that.

| ///

## BY MR. CURRAN:

- Q. In the context of air modeling, how do you conduct a sensitivity analysis?
- A. Well, it depends. I mean, there's a lot of different ways to do it.
- Q. What are some of the -- I'm sorry. What are some of the ways to conduct a sensitivity analysis in air modeling?
- A. It could be, for example, for modeling, may mean multiple stacks and then -- so for annual averaging period, you end up modeling -- you compare it to modeling one stack and -- or two stacks and show -- you know, maybe demonstrate that the -- the difference between that -- those two scenarios is really not that significant. And you could -- then you could maybe save time in your approach with modeling fewer stacks or something like that.
- Q. And are the steps that you took to conduct sensitivity analysis listed in your report?
  - A. I didn't really do a sensitivity analysis.
- Q. What does it generally mean to validate an air model?
- A. Well, the only way that I know of is to actually -- I mean, the -- the only thing that comes to my mind is actually go out and measure what the

Page 153 1 model is predicting to actual, you know, sampling, 2 measurement of concentrations, or a deposition or 3 whatever and compare it to -- to the model results for 4 a validation process. 5 Did you conduct a validation process of the sort you just described in this case? 6 7 Α. No. Were you aware of data that you could have 8 Q. 9 used to conduct a validation of your model in this 10 case? 11 No. Α. 12 Did you ask for any data that you could have 13 used to validate your model in this case? 14 Α. I did not. 15 Are you aware of any soil sampling data of Q. the area within -- well, strike that. 16 Are you aware of any soil sample data from 17 18 Bennington to measure PFOA deposition? 19 Aware of it, maybe, yes, I guess, but I Α. 20 don't know a whole lot of details about the soil side 21 of things. 22 Q. Are you aware of any well water data that 23 measures PFOA concentrations in the Bennington area?

measured PFOA in well water in the Bennington area.

I mean, I know of the fact that there is

Α.

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Page 154 1 Did you attempt to use any of that well 2 water data to validate your model? 3 And I did not, no. Α. 4 Ο. If we take a look at figure 8 to your 5 report, that's figure 8 in Exhibit 1. Α. Yes. 6 7 So taking a look at figure 8 of Exhibit 1. 8 This represents deposition if ChemFab emitted your 9 upper bound estimate, 10,000 pounds per year? 10 Α. That is correct. Now, based on scale, can you tell me how --11 Ο. 12 how much PFOA is your model estimating was deposited 13 within the red area seen on figure 8? 14 Yeah -- oh, in this -- this contour right Α. 15 here? 16 Yes, sir. 0. 17 Α. Just the red area? 18 Q. Yes, sir. 19 I didn't do an area summary of what the Α. 20 I'm sorry. I didn't do an area summary of model ... 21 what's inside that contour to give you a -- so, sorry. 22 I should have completed my answer. 23 So this may be the same answer, though. 0. 24 A. Okay. 25 0. Just ask -- strike that.

Page 155 1 Can you tell me how much PFOA your model 2 estimates was deposited within the purple area on 3 figure 8? 4 And, again, I did not do an area summary. The -- bad with colors, so this is kind of 5 Ο. purplish --6 7 Α. I struggled with colors. Can I call this -- if I call this one pink, 8 Q. 9 will you know what I'm pointing to? 10 Α. I got you, yeah. 11 MR. CURRAN: Gary, I'm pointing to -- I'm 12 calling this purple and this pink. 13 MR. DAVIS: Okav. 14 MR. CURRAN: Okay. So strike that. 15 BY MR. CURRAN: 16 On figure 8, the outer boundary -- well, let 17 me do this a little simpler. Strike that. 18 You have in front of you figure 8 from your 19 report, and I want to understand geographically --20 Α. Uh-huh. 21 -- the outer bounds of what you modeled. Do 22 you think you could draw for me where the outer boundaries are for the model? 23 24 Α. What the extent of the -- the deposition 25 rate is, total?

Page 156 1 0. Well, the -- the --2 Α. Or just this particular --3 The geographic boundaries of your modeled Q. 4 area, is that something you could draw on figure 8? 5 Α. I mean, it's back on the figure that -- my receptor table figure, which is figure 3. 6 That's my 7 geographic boundary right there. That's my modeling domain. 8 9 And so it extends well beyond --10 Α. Yeah, so it -- it may be zoomed in a little 11 bit in this particular figure, yeah. 12 Q. Uh-huh. And so the -- the area that you 13 have marked here --14 Α. Yeah. 15 -- let me see if I can say this in a way 16 that describes the visual. Strike that. 17 Figure 8 has a solid white line that forms a 18 box --19 Α. Yeah. 20 -- around some but not all of the areas that 0. 21 are shaded in purple in this figure? 22 Α. That's right. 23 And what is that solid white box that you've 24 drawn? So what I did basically was the base -- the 25 Α.

Page 157 1 base drawing is a Google image, showing terrain and all that, and then I brought into it the -- the 2 3 sampling area figure. 4 Q. Uh-huh. 5 Α. So it's kind of a -- and I believe -- I 6 don't know if the DEC developed this. I believe they 7 So, yeah, it's Vermont's figure. So that's 8 that -- so figure 4 over top of the Google Earth 9 image, so it's -- the two are in there together as 10 a -- as a base map, a base figure. 11 Now, what determined the outer boundary of 0. 12 the pink area that you have shaded in figure 8? 13 Α. It was just a selection of where to break 14 down the contour intervals. 15 Q. Uh-huh, and the -- the contour ending 16 here --17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. -- including along these --19 Α. Yeah. 20 -- sort of jagged areas. Q. 21 Α. Right. 22 Q. Why do the contours end at that point in 23 your model? 24 Α. Well, the -- that's -- that's where the 25 model -- of course, I had a 100-meter by 100-meter

	Page 158
1	receptor grid, so I used the Surfer software to to
2	grid this data to produce the image that I've I'm
3	presenting here.
4	So it's it's basically capturing you
5	know, there's receptors there that that fall within
6	this category of the it would be this 5 to the
7	minus 4 contour interval, grams per meter squared per
8	year.
9	Q. Uh-huh.
10	THE COURT REPORTER: Sorry, grams per?
11	THE WITNESS: Grams per meter. Sorry, grams
12	per meter squared per year.
13	BY MR. CURRAN:
14	Q. Now, when you were looking at the different
15	model outputs
16	A. Yes.
17	Q in figure 6, figure 7, and figure 8 of
18	your report, did you attempt to validate any of those
19	potential outputs with with soil or water data?
20	A. Yeah, no, I did not.
21	Q. Sir, do you understand well, strike that.
22	Do you have any understanding as to
23	approximately how many residential properties are
24	contained within the proposed class area in this case?
25	A. Actually, I do not.

- Q. Your model doesn't purport to tell us exactly how much PFOA was deposited over time at any specific property within that class area?
- A. No, no, I'm not focusing on a particular property.
- Q. And so your model doesn't tell us how much PFOA was deposited on a specific property in any given year?
  - A. No.

- Q. Is it correct to say that your model predicts that each home within a certain contoured area on the map would have the same amount of PFOA air deposition. Fair?
  - A. Okay. Repeat the question again.
- Q. Sure. Would it be correct to say that in your model, you're predicting that each home within a particular contoured area of the map would have the same PFOA air particle deposition?
- A. They're falling in the same range of that contour, so if they're closer to the next contour level, depending on which direction you go, that home would have less than one that's on the other side of that -- that contour, if you follow what I'm saying.
  - Q. I do, yes. Thank you.
  - A. Okay.

Page 160 1 So your model would predict that as 0. 2 proximity from the site increases, the -- the contour 3 of -- of deposition would generally decrease? 4 Α. That's right. 5 Ο. And --MR. DAVIS: Let me object to that question. 6 I think it was backwards, but that's okay. 7 8 THE WITNESS: Okay. Was it? The deposition 9 rate --10 MR. DAVIS: The proximity increases, you 11 said. I'm sorry. 12 THE WITNESS: Yeah, the deposition decreases 13 as you -- but he said that prop -- yeah, you're 14 increasing distance. 15 BY MR. CURRAN: 16 So -- so your model -- and, again, I'm 17 referring here to figure 8 for -- for colors. Looking 18 at figure 8, your model predicts that a -- a home in 19 the -- I quess it's the southwest corner of this 20 purple -- this pink area --21 Α. Uh-huh. 22 Q. -- would receive as much PFOA air deposition 23 as a home in the northeast corner of the pink area? 24 Α. Well, again, generally speaking, it's within

the same contour, so it should be within that same

range. It's going to be -- it is going to be likely different, but, you know, that receptor -- those two receptors aren't going to be identical, but they're within that same decided contour interval.

- Q. So your model doesn't distinguish between individual properties or receptors within this pink contour?
  - A. Well, I mean, technically it does.
  - Q. Uh-huh.

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- A. But I did not take the results to that extent, so, in other words, I've got -- you -- you see the domain, so -- so there's my model domain, so those calculations are done for every receptor in this domain. So if there's a -- if there's a receptor on a particular property that you're interested in, so, yeah, technically that data -- and, again, depending on -- we use the unit emission rate, depending on what -- what other three categories you want to look at. So, yes, it would look -- it would show you that the deposition rate --
  - Q. For a given --
- MR. DAVIS: Excuse me. Let him finish. Did
  you finish here?
- THE WITNESS: Yeah, I slowly finished it, so, yes, sorry.

Page 162 1 BY MR. CURRAN: 2 So for a given assumed emission rate, your 3 contours treat a home in the southwest portion of this pink contour the same as a home in the northeast 4 5 portion of this pink contour. Correct? Yes, so they're falling within that same 6 7 contour range, yes. Now, your model wasn't designed to tell us 8 Q. 9 how much PFOA was deposited on property owned by a 10 particular individual at a particular time? 11 No, I did not -- I did not take it to that 12 extent. 13 0. So you didn't create a model to tell us the 14 source of PFOA deposited on property owned by, for 15 example, James Sullivan. True? 16 Yeah, so, no, that's correct, that's not 17 my -- was not my intent. 18 Q. And that would be true for any individual 19 in --20 Α. Right. 21 Ο. -- the Bennington area? 22 Α. Right. 23 And from your model, do you know when PFOA 0. 24 would have been deposited on each putative class 25 member's property?

Page 163 1 Α. When it's -- it's an annual average, so it's 2 over the course of -- of an annual average period. 3 Q. And so you computed an annual average? 4 Α. That's right. 5 Q. You didn't attempt to determine when over time PFOA may or may not have actually deposited on to 6 7 any given --Α. 8 No. 9 -- property in Bennington? Ο. 10 Α. No. 11 Do you know where the named plaintiffs in 0. 12 this case live? 13 Α. I do not. 14 Was that important for your analysis? 0. 15 Α. No. 16 Did you look at PFOA levels at any of the 17 named plaintiffs' properties in an effort to validate your model? 18 19 I did not. Α. 20 I'd like to mark as our next two exhibits, 21 so it will be Exhibit 7 and 8, so I'll mark as 22 Exhibit 7 an email dated February 22nd, 2017, and I'll 23 mark as Exhibit 8 an image that is the attachment to 24 that email. 25 (EXHIBITS 7 AND 8 WERE MARKED FOR

	Page 164
1	IDENTIFICATION)
2	BY MR. CURRAN:
3	Q. Mr. Yoder, you've seen maps that indicate
4	where PFOA was detected in water wells within
5	Bennington. Correct?
6	A. Yes, and I used one in my figures.
7	Q. Okay. So Exhibit 16 is, I believe, an email
8	between yourself, Mr. Hopke
9	MR. DAVIS: Exhibit 16.
10	MR. CURRAN: I'm sorry. Exhibit I'm
11	looking at the wrong one here. Exhibit strike
12	that.
13	BY MR. CURRAN:
14	Q. Exhibit 7 is an email exchange between
15	Philip Hopke, yourself, Ms. Dare
16	A. Uh-huh.
17	Q and Philip at TRM & Consultants.com. Can
18	you tell me, who is Philip?
19	A. That's Phil Hopke, Dr. Hopke.
20	Q. Oh, okay. So he I see.
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Got it. Okay. So this is an email so
23	MR. DAVIS: Which one are we starting with?
24	BY MR. CURRAN:
25	Q. So Exhibit 7 is an email exchange between

Page 165 1 Mr. Hopke, yourself, and Ms. Dare. Is that a fair 2 characterization of the email? 3 Α. Yeah. 4 Okay. If I could direct your attention to 5 Exhibit 8 for a moment. Does this appear, what has been marked as Exhibit 8, to be the Vermont DEC area 6 7 of interest map that I believe Ms. Joselson sent to 8 you in this email exchange? 9 THE COURT REPORTER: That I believe who sent 10 to you? 11 MR. CURRAN: I'm sorry, Ms. Joselson, 12 J-O-S-E-L-S-O-N. 13 THE WITNESS: It appears to be, but I think 14 there -- I know there was a later version of 15 this. It came out -- honestly, I looked at it 16 quickly and didn't see a big difference for what 17 I needed it for, so I don't know if this is the 18 latest version or the earlier one when she 19 distributed it. 20 BY MR. CURRAN: 21 Ο. So we can agree this is representative of --22 Α. Oh. 23 -- what you've seen of --0. 24 Α. Yes. -- water well results? 25 0.

	Page 166
1	A. Yes.
2	MR. DAVIS: And I'm going to object to the
3	question. I don't know what "representative"
4	means. If you
5	THE WITNESS: Okay.
6	MR. DAVIS: You may agree or not.
7	THE WITNESS: Oh.
8	BY MR. CURRAN:
9	Q. Mr. Yoder, you are I'll direct you to
10	your email on the bottom of page 1 of Exhibit 7.
11	A. Okay.
12	Q. You wrote this, I believe, in February 22nd,
13	2017.
14	A. February, yes.
15	Q. Okay. And it says, Cathy, Phil, I'm curious
16	about your initial thoughts on this map.
17	Pause there for a moment. Does this map
18	appear to be that we marked as Exhibit 8
19	A. Okay.
20	Q appear to be the map that you had in
21	mind?
22	A. It appears to be. I'm not 100 percent sure,
23	but it looks like
24	MR. DAVIS: I'm going to object. It's
25	obvious from this map that it's April of 2017

Page 167 I didn't see that. 1 THE WITNESS: 2 MR. DAVIS: -- not February where he's 3 talking about it, so I object to you using this 4 map with this line of questioning. 5 MR. CURRAN: Okay. Well, you know, we'll ... 6 7 MR. DAVIS: Actually -- actually, it says 8 August at the bottom. BY MR. CURRAN: 9 10 Why don't we take a look actually down in 11 the thread. I think you said earlier, Mr. Yoder, this 12 is representative. The exact data points, you'll see, 13 are not necessarily important. 14 Α. Okav. 15 Q. We'll put that one to the side. 16 email thread itself, there's a similar set on page 2 17 of icons, looks like it's about the same legend, and 18 references to sites. 19 Α. Okay. 20 0. Do you see that? 21 Α. I do. 22 Q. So we can agree at least that this is 23 representative of the type of map you were looking at 24 when you were commenting up the thread about a map. 25 Fair?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So in February 2017, when you're speaking to Dr. Hopke and Ms. Dare, you ask, (Reading) I'm curious about your initial thoughts on this map. Obvious impacts, but there are -- I believe that's non-detects -- also mixed in as well, even right next to the facility. I can see where local wind patterns may come into play, but it's hard to say not having looked at any met data.

I believe that's meteorological data?

- A. Yeah.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Right.
- Q. (Reading) I guess I was expecting more of a clear, consistent pattern. What I see is mixed and very widespread.

Can you explain what you meant by that?

A. Well, this was -- when you asked earlier when I got started on -- this is back in February, so we started a lot earlier than I thought, so, yeah, this was way early on. And I was just starting to get some information and looking at things like that, but I hadn't had a chance to really process anything, so it was just kind of an initial, What do you guys think about this?

Q. Uh-huh.

- A. That's about it. It really wasn't any more than that, and I don't even remember that they even -- it really -- it didn't go any more, really, than past this, so.
- Q. And when you were first looking at the data, you were expecting more of a clear, consistent pattern that there was air deposition. Right?
- A. Well, I was just looking at those -- at these -- these wells. I was just curious; the first time I had seen that data, so. But I was just kind of, maybe trying to, in my brain, before having -- having done anything, looking in that data or modeling or anything, just kind of see if there was some way from a -- before I did any analysis, if there was a logical fit just visually at the beginning.
- Q. And understanding it was the beginning of the analysis.
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. But your initial reaction to this was that it wasn't the clear, consistent pattern that you were expecting if this was purely air deposition. Correct?
- A. It -- no, it was just saying it was -- it was -- I was mostly looking not so much at deposition.

  I was looking at the wind patterns and trying to line

it up with maybe what I thought, and having not even looked at anything, how it would play out.

But it really -- it really wasn't much more than just a, What do you guys think about this, 'cause it just, you know. And then I got into quite a bit more of it with the terrain and the river systems and things like that, so things kind of, you know, made more sense as far as its uniqueness.

- Q. And your first reaction, though, was that you were expecting more of a clear, consistent pattern than you saw when you looked at data that had not only PFOA detects but also non-detects mixed in?
- A. Yeah. It's -- it's -- and, again, a normal pattern is -- is based on, you know, typical south -- well, eastern United States weather patterns. It's not typical there in Bennington.
- Q. Now, looking at your model, going back to figure 8 in your report.
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. Your model would not predict non-detects, for example, using your 10,000 pounds-per-year emission assumption.
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. You would not predict non-detects in areas of purple or red or pink. Fair?

- A. No. You're getting into an area of subsurface that I'm not familiar with. I just predicted what was on the surface. After that, I understand it's a pretty complicated situation, and, I mean, that's about all I can say about it. I don't know what happens after it gets to the surface, after it's deposited.
- Q. When you were running your air model, did you consider any other sources of airborne PFOA that may have been in the area?
- A. I didn't know there was any other sources of PFOA in the area, so as far as I understood, there wasn't.
  - O. So -- so that's no?
- A. Yeah.

- Q. In running your air model, you did not consider any other sources of airborne PFOA --
- A. That's correct.
- Q. -- in the Bennington area? And fair to say that your task in modeling was to model only where PFOA emissions might have traveled from the ChemFab facilities?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You did not look at any individual property in Bennington as a receptor and then work backwards to

Page 172 1 determine the source of any PFOA depositions at that 2 property? 3 Kind of reverse engineering, I guess, yeah. Α. 4 No, we didn't do that. 5 So you started with the conclusion that all the PFOA depositions came from ChemFab? 6 7 I mean, it -- it was the only source that I 8 know of of PFOA, so yes. 9 Ο. And you reviewed the -- strike that. 10 You reviewed the Barr conceptual site model 11 before you submitted your report. Correct? 12 Α. Yes. 13 You're aware that the Barr conceptual site 14 model lists at least 11 other potential sources of 15 PFOA emissions within the Bennington area. Right? 16 Of, I guess, some slight form of emissions 17 of that particular compound. I'm trying to remember where I saw it now. 18 19 Did you do anything to rule out those 20 potential sources of PFOA as actual sources? 21 As far as I understood, there wasn't any 22 other significant sources of PFOA from an air emission 23 standpoint in -- in Bennington. 24 And was your basis for that conclusion an Q.

independent investigation of other potential sources

Page 173 1 of PFOA? 2 Well, it was based on -- yeah, it was based Α. 3 on reviewing that, and from what I understood, some of 4 the historical, but operations around Bennington. 5 How does your model account for non-airborne sources of PFOA? 6 7 Α. It doesn't. So your model doesn't account for PFOA 8 Q. 9 deposition on a property if that PFOA, for example, 10 leached from a landfill? 11 Α. No. 12 In conducting your analysis on PFOA 13 deposition, fair to say that you were told to use just 14 one source? 15 Α. I used one source because, again, it was the 16 only source that I knew of as -- in my analysis in --17 of significant amounts of PFOA emissions in 18 Bennington. 19 MR. CURRAN: Pass the witness. 20 MR. DAVIS: We're done. 21 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This concludes the 22 videotape deposition of Gary T. Yoder. We're off 23 the record at 1:43 p.m. 24 (SIGNATURE RESERVED) 25 (DEPOSITION CONCLUDED AT 1:43 p.m.)

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF FORSYTH

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, JUDY F. REINS, a Notary Public in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that there came before me on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 2018, the person hereinbefore named, GARY THOMAS YODER, who was by me duly sworn or affirmed to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth of his knowledge concerning the matters in controversy in this cause; that the witness was thereupon examined under oath, examination reduced to typewriting under my direction, and the deposition is a true record of the testimony, to the best of my ability and understanding, given by the witness.

I further certify that I am neither attorney or counsel for, nor related to or employed by, any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto or financially interested in the action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, this the 19th day of February, 2018.

## Judy J. Reins

JUDY F. REINS, RMR, CRR
Notary Public No. 20031970024

	Page 175
1	ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT
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3	I have read the foregoing transcript of
4	my deposition and except for any corrections or
5	changes noted on the errata sheet, I hereby
6	subscribe to the transcript as an accurate record
7	of the statements made by me.
8	
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10	GARY THOMAS YODER, MS
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12	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before and to me
13	this day of, 20
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16	<del></del>
17	NOTARY PUBLIC
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20	My Commission expires:
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		Page 176
1		ERRATA SHEET
2	IN RE:	SULLIVAN, et al. vs. SAINT-GOBAIN
3	DATE:	2/6/2018
4	PAGE	LINE CORRECTION AND REASON
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			Page 177
1	E R	RATA	A SHEET CONTINUED
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3	DATE:	2/6/20	018
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24			<u></u>
25	(DATE)		GARY THOMAS YODER, MS

[& - 4-1] Page 1

	10010 2.10	110.10 12 10	1(2,22 1((,12 25
&	10010 2:10	119:10,12,18	163:22 166:13,25
<b>&amp;</b> 2:3,8,20 5:6	<b>10:07</b> 64:12	120:9 121:2,4,12	168:2
164:17	<b>10:22</b> 64:15	129:11 131:9	<b>2018</b> 1:18 2:22 5:9
0	11 3:9 78:21,23	150:16 167:16	174:7,21
	79:6 90:15 94:2	<b>2,000</b> 103:24	<b>206</b> 2:4
<b>0.67</b> 129:7	94:12,18,20,23	<b>2-4</b> 122:3 125:4	<b>21</b> 2:4
00125 1:8	95:13,22 98:15,21	<b>2.5</b> 119:19	<b>212</b> 2:10
010002830 3:22	99:2,8 101:14,23	<b>2.58</b> 127:16,18	<b>22</b> 123:10
010003000 3:22	172:14	129:7	<b>22nd</b> 2:9 163:22
<b>015</b> 89:11 94:4,8	<b>1100</b> 90:16	<b>2/22/17</b> 4:10	166:12
1	<b>11:11</b> 102:7	<b>2/6/2018</b> 176:3	<b>2300</b> 2:21 5:7
1 3:6,9 5:1 6:20	<b>11:28</b> 102:10	177:3	<b>24</b> 43:25 125:16
9:4,17 11:22 12:1	<b>12</b> 9:23 77:7,19	<b>20</b> 106:11 107:4	<b>24</b> /7 98:22 99:3
22:1,4 29:13	78:9,25	175:13	<b>27601</b> 5:8
50:18 64:21,25	<b>121</b> 4:5	<b>2000</b> 96:19,20	<b>28</b> 119:16
118:19,23,24	<b>12:27</b> 149:23	<b>2001</b> 63:19,23 64:2	<b>28801</b> 2:5
130:25 131:9	<b>14</b> 123:10	97:9 99:10	<b>29</b> 120:5 122:1
150:23 151:5	<b>1400</b> 78:17	<b>2002</b> 95:17 98:20	125:8
166:10	<b>145</b> 76:10,12	99:3 108:10,22	3
<b>1,000</b> 77:20,23	<b>15</b> 78:10 80:12	<b>2003</b> 123:24	_
78:19 80:8 82:7	89:10 90:7 94:2	20031970024	<b>3</b> 3:11,16 7:9
85:12 94:15	<b>150</b> 2:21 5:7	174:25	11:17,22 12:3
138:13	<b>1500</b> 85:15	<b>2004</b> 123:24	21:5,8 28:1 64:21
<b>1.157</b> 121:11	<b>16</b> 164:7,9	<b>2005</b> 31:3 125:20	64:22 65:4,11,14
<b>10</b> 77:4,7,19,22	<b>164</b> 4:9,11	<b>2006</b> 96:19,20,23	65:16,16,17,20
78:9 80:5 125:13	<b>17</b> 123:22 125:5	97:1,14,20 98:20	66:3 67:23 82:11
126:4 130:23,24	<b>1968</b> 108:17,23	99:24 125:20	135:13 142:12
138:8,15 142:11	<b>1978</b> 95:16 98:19	148:5,20 149:1	156:6
/	99:3,10	<b>2008</b> 4:8	<b>3,000</b> 103:16,18
<b>10,000</b> 72:4 73:6 102:14,16 103:6	<b>1992</b> 3:21 22:17,20	<b>2010</b> 96:19,23 97:1	104:11,15 105:1
	28:1 72:3 76:25	97:14,20 98:21	105:11,16
103:19 104:2,7,17	77:17 80:25 81:1	99:24 148:6,21	<b>365</b> 98:22 99:3
104:24,25 105:3	83:6	149:1	4
154:9 170:21	<b>19th</b> 174:21	<b>2014</b> 16:25	4 3:19 77:5,8,10,13
10/02/17 3:15	1:16 150:1	<b>2015</b> 16:25 20:6,7	80:5 81:14 83:18
<b>100</b> 9:18 71:7	<b>1:43</b> 173:23,25	<b>2016</b> 17:1 20:6,8	119:22,24 120:14
75:25 76:4,5,13	1a 64:23 65:5,13	<b>2017</b> 3:18 12:11	127:1 157:8 158:7
90:14 120:23		25:18,20 31:5,8	<b>4-1</b> 127:2,3 128:13
157:25,25 166:22	2	48:12 62:4 65:24	128:18,25 129:6
<b>10000755</b> 3:18	<b>2</b> 3:12 5:1 7:1,3	66:10,22 67:1	120.10,23 127.0
<b>10000936</b> 3:18	21:6 69:6 70:18	•	
	118:20,23 119:4	83:23 84:1,21	
	<b>17</b> '4 4 <b>T</b>		

[5 - agree] Page 2

	T		
5	<b>8/31/17</b> 3:11	accurate 6:15	adding 22:14 81:3
<b>5</b> 3:6,12 4:3 91:21 <b>80</b> 68:17		39:19,25 40:3,9,18	96:2 121:2
92.6.14.17.22   828   2.5		41:2,5 49:14,20	addison 1:3
103:10 158:6	<b>833</b> 32:18	55:3,13 57:13	addition 139:11
<b>50</b> 142:12	<b>849-7000</b> 2:10	59:9,15,20,22,25	140:4
<b>51</b> 2:9	<b>85</b> 125:10,12,22	60:7,9 67:8,22	additional 81:25
<b>575</b> 68:17	<b>87</b> 127:2	68:1,3 69:25 70:1	124:18
<b>5:16</b> 1:8	9	70:10 73:1,7	address 13:25
6	9 126:4	91:19 93:17 96:3	14:4,6,10
	9/1/17 3:8	96:8 101:15	addressed 91:24
6 1:18 3:3 4:5	<b>90</b> 126:2,7,16	104:14 105:5	117:8
121:16,17 126:7	900 138:18	116:22 117:16,19	addressing 117:7
126:16 158:17	<b>92</b> 4:3	118:11,15 122:24	adjust 135:10
<b>622-0044</b> 2:5	<b>97</b> 100:13	124:14 129:13,15	administrative
<b>65</b> 3:16	<b>9:04</b> 2:23 5:4	129:20 139:18	19:8,19 20:1
<b>67</b> 127:15 129:8		140:6 141:8,16	aermod 10:24
<b>68</b> 148:23 149:3,13	a	148:2,21 149:2,12	11:3,4,6,6 28:25
<b>69</b> 63:3,11	<b>a.m.</b> 2:23 5:4	175:6	52:21,23 53:3,7,12
<b>6th</b> 2:22 5:8 174:6	64:12,15 102:7,10	accurately 53:19	53:16,21 54:1,11
7	abatement 51:7,20	54:1,11,17 55:9	54:19 55:3,9
7 4:9 22:3,21	51:24 52:3,16	56:23 57:6,22	56:24 57:24 58:7
24·17·70·17·19·20   abaters 103:13		129:4	58:17,23 59:9
71:16 119:16	ability 51:19 52:16	achieve 74:3	60:9,12,18 62:6
158:17 163:21,22	174:14	acid 3:6,9	66:6 71:5 84:3
163:25 164:14,25	able 8:20 38:1	acknowledgment	85:5,10 86:15
166:10	53:4 78:24 91:5	175:1	97:16 111:3,4
<b>7,000</b> 103:3,25	112:18	acronyms 115:13	112:22 113:3
104:2,24	absolutely 57:14	action 1:7 21:21	118:19,22 119:5
<b>75</b> 9:18	acceptable 47:10	174:19	119:13 125:2
<b>77</b> 3:19	accepted 30:7	activities 61:16	129:11 131:10
<b>78</b> 63:3,12,18,23	59:20,25 126:23	actual 13:7 73:13	affect 31:11
64:2 108:17	accompany 61:6	99:20 100:2	affirmed 174:8
148:23 149:4,13	accomplish 17:21	109:13,15,17	agency 4:12 20:9
8	23:23 39:24,25	112:1,15 136:1,25	31:18
	account 134:21	149:6 153:1	agree 26:17 35:14
<b>8</b> 4:11 154:4,5,7,13	135:10 139:3	172:20	39:21 40:5,11
155:3,16,18 156:4 173:5,8		actuals 112:17	48:7 53:2 56:23
156:17 157:12 accounted 134:25		add 18:18 72:2	59:19,24 68:16
158:17 160:17,18	accumulative 99:9	<b>added</b> 35:12	69:17 96:3,6,8
163:21,23,25	accuracy 69:17,18	100:12	104:10 111:1
165:5,6 166:18	112:14		118:3 129:14
170:18			

[agree - approach] Page 3

130:25 131:6,8	airborne 171:9,17	82:11 83:11 84:5	136:5 138:12
134:1 137:11	173:5	85:9 89:20 92:21	139:25 154:22,23
148:1,3 165:21	<b>airport</b> 148:9,11	93:21,25 95:20	answering 30:5
166:6 167:22	148:13,16,25	99:7,9,9,15 101:9	110:3
agreement 85:9	al 3:13 4:4,9 176:2	101:22 103:12	anymore 29:5
118:2	177:2	104:10 105:6,13	112:19
agricultural 20:15	albany 148:10	108:13 111:3,4,15	anytime 59:14
ah 87:11 93:3	alliance 3:19	112:22 113:3,13	anyway 32:11
aha 122:9,12,12	22:15,16,19 24:16	113:17,21 114:13	144:25
ahead 42:9,10	77:16 81:16,18	114:19 116:16	<b>apfo</b> 103:22 115:3
44:10 113:10	82:11 83:6 89:1	118:1,5,15,18	115:6,7 117:1
air 4:8 8:13,23	allied 72:2 77:1	119:7,13,20 123:5	appear 7:17 92:17
10:17 12:22 13:9	allocate 143:5	123:15 124:19	165:5 166:18,20
13:17 14:20 16:1	allowed 89:16	129:11,24 131:22	appearances 2:1
20:19,20 21:3,3	alternative 124:24	131:23 134:16	appears 92:12
24:1,3,10 26:9	ambient 29:17	135:4,15 137:11	125:7 165:13
27:4,9,19,22 28:18	30:16 35:19 38:22	138:10 140:1	166:22
29:2,4,10,15,16,19	68:13,19	143:21 147:17	appendix 25:20
30:16,21,21 33:23	amount 102:21	149:19 151:12,16	29:22,25 30:7,9,10
34:21 35:19 36:1	105:9 136:1,13	151:19,20,21	30:20,24 31:3,14
38:22 39:19 40:3	137:10 143:4	152:3,7,19,20	31:19,23 32:4,8,12
40:9,18 41:5,8,11	144:1,20 146:20	163:14 169:15,18	32:16,18,25 33:3
41:25 42:13,15	146:24 147:14	173:12,16	35:14 37:18,24
43:2,10,13 44:24	159:12	analytical 48:21	38:8,12,16 39:5,6
45:5,16 46:9,21	<b>amounts</b> 173:17	49:6	76:6,9
47:5 48:16,22	analyses 31:16	analyze 63:9	application 21:20
49:10 50:2 51:17	47:15 75:11 78:4	142:13	143:2 145:18
54:1,11 58:7,17	115:22 118:12	<b>anderson</b> 2:20 5:6	applied 51:14
66:2,9 68:9 71:4	analysis 3:7,10	annotated 11:18	77:18 95:12 97:18
74:1,11,12,14 84:2	8:11 23:24 25:7	12:2 64:19,20,25	<b>apply</b> 30:24 38:16
84:3,8 88:3,11,12	25:11,14 32:1	annual 70:14	51:4,18 82:2
96:9 97:22 99:4	36:3,6,14 37:16	100:4 101:1,5	109:4,8 113:8
106:19,22 117:25	39:24 40:20 42:1	152:10 163:1,2,3	136:17
132:22 139:2	42:18 45:25 47:17	answer 14:3 17:12	applying 53:24
140:3 141:4,7,8,16	47:18,19 52:24	34:3,5,14 38:3,5	68:9
141:17 143:1	57:24 58:7,17,23	48:5,8 53:16 67:2	appreciate 56:2,10
148:1,1,10 152:2,8	61:17,23 62:11	67:12 83:2 87:1	approach 25:10
152:22 159:12,18	69:13,14 70:5	96:12 99:6,22	66:14 76:16 82:3
160:22 169:8,22	72:3 73:21 74:6	100:24 101:20	84:7 108:9 118:5
171:8,16 172:22	74:24 75:2,10	106:24 110:5	119:20 123:9
	76:22 81:12,24	126:21 131:4	151:23 152:16

[approached - barr]

approached 72:21	areas 15:7,9 37:18	135:17 136:18	august 125:20
110:12	108:4 156:20	137:11 162:2	167:8
appropriate 33:24	157:20 170:24	assumes 44:7	authority 118:2
34:22 35:6,15	argument 100:2	assumes 79:11,19	available 8:16
37:19 105:5,12,17	arrangement	99:7 101:14	28:5 39:15 86:1
111:14 114:24	108:10	138:13 143:24	86:12 142:16
118:16 130:2	arrive 94:12	144:8	avenue 2:4,9
141:2	article 24:19 46:13	assumption 69:1	average 103:15
approved 86:16	articles 24:19	79:14,23 82:19	108:21 111:21,24
approximate	50:22 116:4	83:1 98:21 101:24	122:19 163:1,2,3
108:23 147:14	arundel 4:5	144:18 170:22	averaged 101:1
approximately	asheville 2:5	assumptions 68:6	averaging 152:11
81:6 130:23	aside 19:19,22	68:8,19,20 80:1	aware 44:3,16
158:23	20:7 68:19	89:20 90:6 111:20	81:6 153:8,15,17
april 3:21 12:14	asked 8:18,24	135:25	153:19,22 172:13
22:17 166:25	12:25 13:10,17,23	atmosphere 45:17	b
arbitrarily 78:18	14:2,5,8,12 42:2	49:7 130:17 137:4	<b>back</b> 12:8 26:14
arbitrary 76:16	91:2,7 168:18	137:13 144:2	28:1 29:5,14
103:5	<b>asking</b> 8:13 38:7	attachment	64:14 68:23 69:4
archived 148:5	47:23 66:16 71:6	163:23	70:5 71:6 72:13
area 4:12 13:19	74:8 106:19 113:9	attainment 15:9	76:21 78:2 80:5
36:8,12,23,24,25	126:19 128:16	<b>attempt</b> 27:7,11	81:19 85:12 89:10
39:20 40:4,10	144:12,15	27:15 35:20 55:4	98:1 102:9 105:20
41:25 42:16,25	asks 130:5	81:25 83:14 86:2	109:6 119:18
43:2,8,9,14,18,24	assembling 99:4	99:18 100:7,20	123:1,10 131:2
44:17 45:5,13	assess 60:25 73:5	135:5 140:15	143:6 147:17
46:4,10,25 47:7	assessment 42:20	146:21,25 147:14	149:25 156:5
61:24 75:12,14,16	50:2 72:24	154:1 158:18	168:19 170:17
76:17 83:12	assessments 73:2	163:5	background 17:7
102:18 105:14	associate 13:5	attempted 96:24	26:1,3 33:25
106:10,13 107:6,9	associated 17:18	attempting 74:22	34:23 35:6,11,15
107:19 123:2	31:17	96:17,18 97:22,25	35:20,25 36:4
126:20 131:18	association 15:14	98:9 101:4	37:19 39:18
153:16,23,25	29:2,11	attend 61:13	backwards 160:7
154:13,17,19,20	assume 44:22	attended 28:14	171:25
155:2,4 156:4,12	46:12 82:17 95:22	attention 165:4	<b>bad</b> 155:5
157:3,12 158:24	96:9 99:2 114:15	attorney 18:17	<b>bake</b> 102:25
159:3,12,17	138:8,15 139:19	20:18 21:19 93:7	baking 103:1
160:20,23 162:21	141:8,17 144:1,18 assumed 94:1	174:16,18	ballpark 9:16
165:6 171:1,10,12 171:19 172:15	95:13 112:14	attorneys 18:20 37:13	<b>barr</b> 3:16 24:25
1/1.17 1/2.13	73.13 114.14	37.13	25:9,15,24 65:23

[barr - calculates] Page 5

66:1,9,21,25 67:9	82:19 84:5 89:10	43:14,18,24 44:17	bottling 137:22
67:23 68:8,20	89:12 90:12 100:4	44:24 45:5,13	<b>bottom</b> 166:10
69:2,9 71:22 76:3	122:21 136:9	60:13,14,21,22,24	167:8
76:6,10 78:25	145:14 172:24	60:25 61:1,1,2,4,7	<b>bound</b> 71:20 72:9
87:19 103:8,24	bates 3:18,22 92:6	61:12,14,25 62:4	73:6 82:4 100:1
172:10,13	battery 2:4	63:3,18 70:13	102:16 104:3,9
<b>barton</b> 4:6 115:1,8	bearing 23:18	75:12,16 80:25	102:10 104:3,9
115:15,24 116:2	58:4	82:16 97:2,7,11	105.3,12,17,23
		98:11,12 100:21	143:15,16 154:9
116:12,18,24	<b>beginning</b> 9:5 42:12 169:16,17	115:20 117:5,7	<b>boundaries</b> 155:23
120:3,3,9 121:15	1	131:18 132:6	156:3
123:12 124:8,17	<b>behalf</b> 1:6 2:2,7,17 <b>belief</b> 73:9 142:8		
125:12 127:6,13	believe 8:8 9:16	133:6,24 134:2,3	<b>boundary</b> 155:16
128:14,21 129:1		135:6,6 148:9,13	156:7 157:11
131:12 132:4	11:11 15:18 17:8	148:16 153:18,23	bounds 71:21
barton's 118:14	17:14 18:19 20:16	153:25 162:21	72:25 107:16
119:14,23	22:22 24:7 28:1	163:9 164:5	155:21
base 156:25 157:1	31:2 43:8 44:19	170:16 171:19,25	box 156:18,23
157:10,10	44:19 50:10 61:5	172:15,23 173:4	boy 23:1 29:14
based 17:23 26:9	76:6,9 77:4,18	173:18	brain 169:12
33:7 37:4 38:14	78:14,25 79:7,21	best 6:14 9:2 17:12	break 19:16 64:7
42:18 45:22 48:8	84:3 85:5 86:20	22:22 23:11 30:20	102:4 109:24
52:24 59:22 70:21	86:21 88:20,25	31:24 32:5 55:6	110:16,20 150:3,9
71:12,23,25 78:3	90:1,4,18 92:3,7	60:3 79:17 86:22	157:13
82:8 85:6,8 101:1	92:23 93:7,16	95:5 117:20,20	breakdown 131:3
104:21 108:3	95:21 96:20 103:9	118:6,9,11 174:14	<b>brief</b> 89:15
113:19 133:7	104:14 106:9	beyond 156:9	<b>bring</b> 11:14 109:8
134:4 140:12	113:22 114:19	<b>big</b> 74:8 112:9	110:8
142:25 147:6	115:5 120:2	165:16	brought 11:11
149:18 154:11	121:25 126:25	billy 1:5	157:2
170:14 173:2,2	127:1 129:19	<b>bit</b> 10:3 19:16 26:1	<b>build</b> 59:14 141:21
bases 8:3	130:11 133:14	29:6 43:7 68:24	building 24:6,11
basically 17:6	139:17 140:5	73:19 75:9 76:15	24:11 59:17 61:11
28:23 30:6,11,15	145:1 148:4,15	76:23 78:20 103:5	<b>built</b> 95:2 100:11
31:15 59:2 62:18	157:5,6 164:7	156:11 170:5	c
79:8 99:6 100:1	165:7,9 166:12	<b>bits</b> 94:25	<b>c</b> 177:1
110:4 120:22	168:5,10	<b>blount</b> 2:20 5:6	calculate 120:22
132:9,19 156:25	believed 86:14	<b>board</b> 15:25 16:2	124:4 135:5
158:4	103:8	19:12,14,22 20:7	calculated 120:9
basis 7:7 21:11	bennington 3:17	20:12,22 79:12,24	122:19
42:14 51:15 76:5	12:21 13:18,24	boards 20:1	calculates 58:14
77:19,21 79:14	36:24 42:16 43:2		Cuicuiutes 50.17

### [calculating - climeco]

calculating 117:14	28:23 35:13 47:5	cathy's 15:14	154:8 171:21
calculation 68:16	47:12 174:1,5	cause 87:1 104:13	172:6
120:13,14,16,19	carolinas 29:2,10	110:8 123:1 170:4	chemical 33:18
120:13,14,16,17	cascade 125:13	174:11	chemicals 51:21
calculations	case 6:17,23 7:5	causing 130:17	52:12,18 53:6,13
161:13	7:21 9:14 12:6,16	143:3	54:3,13 55:4
calculator 127:23	12:20,21 13:10,16	cease 48:2 97:8	146:3,8,15
127:24	13:22 17:3 18:24	certain 60:6,6	chemist 26:18
california 15:5	21:25 22:7 27:4	151:23 159:11	chimney 132:20
call 16:21 28:9	27:13 30:25 32:3	certificate 174:3	chinkin 2:13 6:1,1
32:15 33:7 59:2,5	32:14,16 33:5	certification 7:6	choice 124:23
71:8 75:21 77:16	35:21 38:16 40:1	21:10,15,17,22,25	140:6
83:23 84:1 89:15	47:16 48:19,24	certify 174:5,16	choose 56:18
89:17 90:1,4	49:4,12,18,24 50:5	challenge 82:24	86:13
92:23 93:10,13	50:7,11,17 51:1	chance 168:23	chose 94:18,20
98:7 155:8,8	52:15,20 55:22,24	change 7:25 15:15	113:16
called 2:17 29:22	56:4 60:11,17	25:22 39:14 65:13	chronological
52:21 72:9 80:16	62:8,12 69:10,15	105:18,21,23	101:22
calling 155:12	72:20 73:12 85:20	105.18,21,25	chronology 81:4
calpuff 85:6,7,10	86:7 88:22 91:25		circumstances
85:20,22,24 86:3,6	92:5 105:18,22	<b>changed</b> 42:1,5	45:23
86:9,18,22 87:2,3	106:2 107:15	changes 28:24,24	
87:4 89:24 90:1,2	142:1,3 153:6,10	30:7,8 45:6,15	citations 22:4,18 24:3
canada 15:6	153:13 158:24	79:3 175:5	cited 22:6 104:5
canata 84:14,14	163:12	chapel 28:22 30:1	city 2:10
84:15,16,19,23	cases 33:16 40:14	chapman 93:1,6,6	civil 1:7 17:8
85:2 87:7 88:7,18	40:14,19 53:25	93:9,12	clarify 14:3 42:12
88:25 89:12,19	54:18 72:15 82:23	characterization	class 1:6 7:6 21:10
90:13,16 91:1,12	141:4	37:21 165:2	21:15,16,21,25
91:18 92:24 93:11	catalytic 51:7,20	characterize 38:17	29:13 131:21
cannata's 87:25	51:24 52:3,10,16	39:2	158:24 159:3
90:6 93:20	catch 134:18	characterized	162:24
cap 15:5	categories 120:18	69:5	classified 83:4
capture 147:1	161:18	check 86:14	clear 41:22 56:19
capture 147.1 capturing 158:4		106:22	99:5 168:15 169:7
carbon 15:3 52:8	category 119:4 132:11 158:6	chemfab 3:20	
career 26:10 27:24	catherine 4:5		169:21 170:10 <b>clearer</b> 75:9
31:16		17:22,24 18:7	client 18:17
	cathy 12:17 14:15	40:24 45:2 63:1,6	
careful 55:21	14:20 17:4 18:19	63:10,16,22 66:3	climeco 14:23,25
carolina 1:17 2:5	43:4 61:10 93:10	87:9 90:13,17	15:1
2:19,22 5:8 20:14	116:9 166:15	93:20 111:19	
	l .	I .	L

[clock - constructed] Page 7

1 1 70 20	. 22.16.20.0	46 2 10 25 47 1 14	1 4 1 42 12
clock 79:20	coming 23:16 30:8	46:2,10,25 47:1,14	conducted 43:12
close 29:23 33:20	72:17 76:3 81:9	58:10 117:4,7,23	84:3 93:21 123:6
82:25 137:17	82:7 125:5 143:19	118:8,10 146:19	123:23
148:13,16,18	144:24	147:4,18,20,23	conducting 8:11
<b>closed</b> 79:6 113:15	commencing 2:23	172:17	33:23 34:21 57:24
closer 68:24 138:4	<b>comment</b> 41:7,21	compounds 35:5	124:19 173:12
159:20	commenting	39:4 115:7 117:2	conference 29:3
closure 108:11	167:24	118:18 131:21	29:11,22,25 71:8
113:2,13	commission	132:10	conferences 28:4
<b>cloth</b> 62:25	175:20	computation	28:14,14 29:8,10
coarse 119:3	community 20:17	58:15	confidential 18:17
coarser 119:1	companies 44:3,16	computed 163:3	confirm 90:5
<b>coat</b> 63:2,6,11,17	company 14:16	concentration	125:24
63:23 64:1	15:2 20:25 43:17	34:23 35:6,12,16	confused 65:12
<b>coated</b> 50:9,13	43:24	35:21 36:4 37:19	connection 16:5,8
<b>coating</b> 62:9,11,15	compare 25:12	53:23 103:20,22	25:1 52:14 62:12
62:21,24	106:17 152:11	concentrations	92:18
<b>collect</b> 123:25	153:3	33:25 45:21 49:2	conscious 124:23
collected 23:25	compared 73:20	49:7 58:3 105:9	consider 36:23
102:20 122:18	comparing 75:10	106:11 107:4	37:2 40:25 41:10
123:5 125:16	comparison 73:20	153:2,23	46:21 67:7,21,24
127:16	73:23 74:21 75:7	concept 62:20	68:3 79:25 86:3
collecting 94:21	130:9 149:5	conceptual 3:16	86:21 116:13,20
collectively 37:14	complaints 23:16	24:25 25:21 65:18	122:25 123:11
<b>color</b> 4:11	133:7	65:23 66:10,22	124:3,10,16,17
<b>colors</b> 155:5,7	<b>complete</b> 7:5 21:9	67:1 172:10,13	127:2 129:10
160:17	completed 154:22	concerning 174:10	132:21,21 142:18
<b>column</b> 128:5,11	completely 33:21	conclude 105:16	142:21 171:9,17
128:13	71:19 134:12	130:6 131:16	considered 7:8
combined 79:1	complex 33:17	concluded 105:11	22:24 23:12 30:20
95:3	75:13,15,21	173:25	50:25 68:22 75:20
combustion 52:8	compliance 20:20	concludes 130:1	94:18 115:25
come 14:19 26:14	21:2 26:9	173:21	116:21 129:13
53:22 54:21 55:15	complicated 171:4	conclusion 84:7	consistent 7:18
64:5 77:23 78:15	<b>comply</b> 30:16	172:5,24	168:15 169:7,21
79:16 84:7 88:18	components 63:10	conditions 17:24	170:10
109:4 138:3	63:22	108:23 113:2,3,12	constant 96:9
146:17,20 151:9	compound 33:22	149:3,12	<b>construct</b> 141:8,16
168:8	35:2,10 38:22,23	conduct 62:11	constructed
comes 30:17 35:25	38:23 39:8,8,12,13	152:3,7,18 153:5,9	100:15 101:2,10
152:24	39:16 40:13,15	,	101:25 113:5
	·	10.14	

### [constructed - curran]

140:3	<b>control</b> 27:12 29:2	159:10,15 162:5	create 162:13
consultant 84:23	29:11 51:8,20,24	162:16 164:5	criticisms 69:8
consultants 12:18	52:4,8,10,17 73:11	169:22 171:18,23	crr 1:24 2:18
27:25 70:23	143:2	172:11	174:24
consultants.com.	controversy	correcting 70:5	ctmale 3:22
164:17	174:10	correction 176:4	cubic 109:1
consulting 13:6	convenient 64:6	177:4	cumulative 100:17
14:14 52:2	conversation 71:8	corrections 175:4	100:21 128:5,7,10
contact 13:2	71:24 78:11 90:25	correctly 79:9	129:1,6
contacted 12:16	91:22 93:17	88:10	curious 90:3
12:19 48:11	conversations	counsel 5:11 12:6	166:15 168:4
contain 150:16	13:15	13:1,15 34:12	169:10
contained 158:24	copies 64:18	48:2,12 49:11,18	curran 2:7 3:3
containing 44:4,17	copy 4:3 11:11,12	49:24 64:4 88:20	5:13,13 6:4 11:24
containing 44.4,17 contains 7:5 21:9	11:14,16 32:19,21	88:21,22,23	18:2 19:15 21:7
context 152:2	65:17 77:8 92:7	109:25 110:22	23:10 32:22,24
contiguous 33:18	corner 160:19,23	116:9 149:20	34:7 35:3 36:22
continued 4:1 96:1	corporation 1:10	150:4 174:17,18	38:2,7,10,13 41:16
	3:14,20,20 14:24		41:22,23 44:9,15
continuing 103:21 continuous 94:2	correct 6:21 7:11	county 174:1 couple 11:1 51:2	45:11 47:25 48:2
95:13 101:14	7:22,25 8:4 10:12	66:11 68:1 148:15	48:10 54:8 55:2,8
	14:7 20:2 22:4	course 8:11 11:25	55:14,17,21 56:2
continuously 79:23 98:3		20:17 27:25 34:11	1 1
contour 74:19	26:18,19 27:6,13 27:17 32:4 37:17	59:23 69:22 79:4	56:10,14,19,22
75:5 154:14,21	38:8 41:3,12	91:23 98:11,16,18	57:5,14,21 59:18 64:8,16 65:7,9,16
157:14,15 158:7	47:20 49:13 52:22	· ' '	65:21 67:20 69:23
1		107:23,23 122:20 124:16 136:23	
159:20,20,23	60:14,22 70:16		77:11 80:19 92:15 96:15 97:21 100:5
160:2,25 161:4,7	81:10,11 83:24 84:20 89:5 94:14	139:1 157:25 163:2	
162:4,5,7			101:3,13 102:3,11
contoured 159:11	94:17 95:17 97:24	<b>court</b> 1:1 5:9,19 6:12 20:9 36:18	105:2 107:8,10
159:17	98:13,17,24,25		115:14 121:14,19
contours 36:12	101:8,21 104:12	47:16,23 48:8	122:16 126:14
157:22 162:3	111:9 114:22	65:15 80:13 107:7	128:3,9 129:22
contract 13:7,13	119:9,11 120:11	115:11 121:18	130:10 136:16
contracted 14:24	122:2,5 125:23	122:10 128:7	138:2 140:2 141:1
18:11	127:17 128:15,23	130:1,6 146:5	141:13 142:2
contradictory	129:9 130:13	151:17 158:10	143:23 144:7,14
94:25	131:1 135:8,11,20	165:9	146:7,11 149:21
contributions	135:23,24 136:20	courtroom 19:18	150:2 151:18
37:21 38:17 39:2	136:21 145:2	crawford 1:5	152:1 155:11,14
	148:6,7 154:10		155:15 158:13

### [curran - deposition]

160:15 162:1	169:13 170:11	dealing 58:3	defendant 1:11,16
164:2,10,13,24	dataset 97:17	<b>dealt</b> 52:10	2:7,17 5:14 23:8
165:11,20 166:8	99:16	debate 72:21	<b>define</b> 21:15,16
167:5,9 173:19	datasets 99:25	76:24 109:22	definitely 134:13
currently 65:3	date 12:8,10 176:3	dec 23:15 70:22	150:18
86:18,22	176:25 177:3,25	71:3,14,23 73:25	definition 33:8,12
<b>cv</b> 1:8	<b>dated</b> 3:8,11,17,21	74:12,14 75:24	<b>degree</b> 26:4 57:2
cyanine 29:18	4:8,10 163:22	78:11 83:23 84:1	degrees 68:17
d	<b>dates</b> 96:23	84:6,9,24 85:1	demonstrate
<b>d</b> 1:3 2:7 177:1	davis 2:3,3 5:17,17	86:4 87:8,9 88:1,7	151:22 152:13
<b>d.c.</b> 28:20	5:23 6:2 10:5,8,13	93:7 149:14,16	demonstrates
dare 12:17,19 13:2	11:19,21 17:25	157:6 165:6	106:12 107:5
13:8,11 14:15	19:3,8 21:6 23:7	dec's 85:3	depend 35:1
61:13,17 93:10,11	32:20 34:2,5,25	decades 44:18	depending 58:11
116:9 164:15	37:23 38:4 41:13	<b>decide</b> 23:20 25:4	135:1 159:21
165:1 168:3	41:20 44:6,11	25:8 37:2 38:20	161:16,17
dare's 17:7	45:7 47:21 48:1,4	72:8 73:16 85:22	<b>depends</b> 31:25,25
data 7:8 8:14	54:4,15 55:7,12,16	99:2 112:20 113:1	39:23 40:13,19
35:25 39:18 59:16	55:20,25 56:7,13	113:11 115:8,10	69:18 112:4 137:5
60:8 66:7,7 78:24	56:17,20 57:1,9,11	115:15 142:3,21	137:7,24,24
79:17 80:7,12,13	57:15 59:12 64:4	143:14 145:5	141:20 152:4
81:22,25 85:25	64:10 65:6,8	decided 22:25	depiction 41:5
86:1,10,11 96:17	67:10,15 69:20	37:14 47:10 51:1	deployed 125:14
97:15 98:4,6,7,10	92:12 96:11 97:13	71:20 86:6 122:6	deponent 175:1
98:14,20 102:20	99:21 100:23	151:13 161:4	<b>deposed</b> 16:5 19:1
107:19 108:6	101:7,19 104:19	<b>deciding</b> 60:11,17	19:14
112:21 119:23	121:17 126:10	122:17 129:10	deposited 106:10
120:3 121:25	127:19,22 129:17	131:9	137:17 154:12
120.3 121.23	130:4 136:4	decipher 79:2	155:2 159:2,7
123:5,25 124:8,10	137:20 139:21	decisions 67:24	162:9,14,24 163:6
124:13,18 125:4,6	140:18 141:10,19	declaration 3:12	171:7
125:8 126:6,15	144:3,11 155:13	6:22 7:4 11:12,14	deposition 1:14
127:1,3,15 129:10	160:6,10 161:22	21:4,14 70:18	2:16 3:7,10 5:4,5
129:13 145:25	164:9,23 166:2,6	150:15	9:22,25 10:6,9,15
147:22,25 148:2,5	166:24 167:2,7	decomposition	10:22 11:9,25
148:8,9,10,21,22	173:20	73:11	13:18,24 19:23
149:1,6,7,11,16,19	day 2:22 34:11	decrease 160:3	23:23 33:24 34:9
153:8,12,15,17,22	174:6,21 175:13	decreases 160:12	36:12 45:1,21
153:6,12,13,17,22	days 29:6	default 118:24	49:17,23 53:23
161:16 167:12	<b>deal</b> 134:16	119:5,8,12	56:16 74:18,19,23
168:9,10 169:6,11			75:4,5,12 76:17
100.7,10 107.0,11			

### [deposition - document]

99:18,23 100:17	<b>detect</b> 48:21 49:1	<b>diameter</b> 58:16,19	discount 136:17
100:21 101:1,1,5,9	49:6	119:24 120:8,24	discuss 28:24
106:12,17,23	<b>detected</b> 81:16,17	121:10,11 128:14	110:2 150:4,9
107:1,5,7,8 108:1	164:4	128:21 130:24	discussed 29:5
108:4 109:3,5	detection 48:16	differ 66:25 69:2	30:6 42:19 110:17
110:14,16,21	detects 168:6	difference 31:8	110:21,24 115:25
114:6,9,13,25	170:12,12,20,24	74:8 112:9 118:22	150:6
116:13 117:13,17	deterioration	152:14 165:16	discussing 102:12
118:25 132:23	30:19	differences 85:18	104:22
139:3,11 144:21	determinator	different 25:23	discussion 87:8,9
150:10 153:2,18	131:7	43:22 51:18 60:12	87:15,22 110:7
154:8 155:24	determine 13:17	60:20 62:21,24	dispersion 8:14
159:13,18 160:3,8	13:23 27:7,11,15	63:1,6,16 64:1	10:17 12:22 28:18
160:12,22 161:20	33:24 34:22 35:5	70:13,14 73:17	29:4,15,16,19
169:8,22,24 173:9	35:15,20 36:4,7,11	74:9,12,16 75:23	30:22 34:22 39:19
173:13,22,25	39:2 42:2 43:13	82:2,7 83:3	40:3,9,18 41:5,9
173.13,22,23	45:1,20 58:11	102:13 113:9	41:11 46:9,21
depositions 172:1	62:6 63:5,21,25	133:1 147:23	58:1 63:22 71:4
172:6	73:18 74:22 83:15	152:5 158:14	84:4,8 88:3,11,13
describe 12:20	95:7 111:14	161:2	103:23 118:1
27:19 61:16 73:5	112:13 114:23	differently 133:2	141:5
77:22 83:25 87:14	123:4,17 126:17	difficult 79:2	dispersions 63:1,6
134:11	132:3,13 140:15	85:24 94:24	63:10,16 64:1
described 125:5	163:5 172:1	difficulty 123:19	102:21
125:21 127:2	determined	digging 105:15	disposal 79:18
153:6	157:11	dimensional	dispute 20:21
describes 125:12	determines 47:16	111:18	disputes 20:11
128:14,21 129:1	determining 37:19	dimensions 24:12	distance 148:18
156:16	42:3 58:13 116:11	direct 18:1 128:4	160:14
description 3:5	116:18,25	165:4 166:9	distinction 39:7,10
4:2 67:4 123:11	develop 75:24	direction 39:6	distinguish 161:5
129:14 132:10	developed 151:1	59:3 108:19	distributed 165:19
<b>design</b> 55:10 56:25	157:6	110:15 159:21	distribution 115:2
57:7,23 82:25	developing 15:3	174:13	117:14 119:3,15
designed 162:8	development 15:1	directly 78:2	120:10,18 122:14
desire 56:10	147:6	disagree 66:8,20	123:19 124:12
destruction	deviate 32:3	68:10 105:12	district 1:1,1
103:13	deviating 32:15	disclose 151:14	divided 120:23
<b>details</b> 11:2 29:16	diagnostic 3:21	disclosed 7:20	document 22:20
67:5 93:22 151:4	diagnostics 77:17	151:9	24:4 50:19,19
151:4 153:20			64:22 69:13 78:8

[document - emitted]

81:22 92:6 94:22	drying 62:21	<b>emanuel</b> 2:8 5:13	69:16 70:14,15
115:2,4 122:25	73:12 102:25	5:16	72:7,23 73:17
124:6 131:3	duly 5:22 174:8	emerging 147:17	74:11,13,14 76:10
documentation	dust 29:18	emission 33:1,6	82:5 85:3 87:24
23:15		41:1 42:13,15,24	91:10,15 95:8
documented 17:23	e	43:10,14 45:16	96:9,24 97:2,23
136:9 139:14	e 80:16,22 81:12	50:8,12 51:21	98:15 99:4,19
<b>documents</b> 10:18	81:21 82:11 83:8	52:18 53:10,18,25	102:13,19,23
10:20,21 22:11	165:12 176:1,1,1	54:13,20 57:3,19	103:2,15 108:23
23:8,12,14,25	177:1,1,1,1	58:23 60:5,13	109:13,15,17
24:11,15,23 50:23	earlier 48:12	70:21 71:12,15,19	111:2,11,12,15,22
61:21 94:23 95:11	76:25 101:16	72:4,11,14,17 73:2	111:25 112:1,15
111:17 134:4	109:22 113:20,22	73:15,18 75:23,25	113:21 114:5
145:24,25	132:16 147:25	75:13,16 73:23,23	119:21 132:16,18
doing 16:1 23:19	165:18 167:11	78:6,10,16 79:11	132:19,22 133:1,5
23:23 31:16 32:2	168:18,20	79:12,24 80:11,18	132:19,22 133:1,3
40:20 42:20 51:5	early 12:14 29:6	80:20 82:1 87:18	133:18,21 134:1,6
82:21 92:21 99:15	168:21	94:9,11,13 96:4	134:14,17,22
110:23 116:10	earth 157:8	99:15 100:1,3	135:5,11,14,17
147:17	easier 86:17	102:14 108:15,16	136:12,14,18,19
domain 28:6 156:8	east 148:19	108:22,25 109:3,4	136:19,20 137:1,2
161:12,12,14	eastern 170:15	109:7,11,18,19	137:11,14,16,18
don 43:7	easy 87:6	111:21 113:6,7	137:23 138:3,4,5,9
dorsett 2:20 5:6	ed 43:5,7	132:21 134:25	138:10,16 139:10
dr 15:11,13,16	educate 62:14	138:19,22 139:4	139:11,16,19
103:9 104:10,15	education 38:15	141:18 143:11,14	140:4,5,7,8,16,17
105:11,16 120:14	educational 26:3 effectiveness	145:6 161:17	141:9,17 142:4,9
164:19 168:3	27:12 51:24	162:2 170:22	142:14,19,22
<b>draft</b> 3:16 18:20	effort 43:9 163:17	172:22	143:3,15,17,25
drafted 7:11	efforts 142:13	<b>emissions</b> 14:4,5,9	144:9,10,19,24
draw 155:22 156:4	eighty 125:11	17:23 18:8 27:4	146:24 147:3,12
drawing 108:6	either 30:6,6 60:24	36:16,17,19,20	147:15 171:21
157:1	80:2 108:19	37:6,6,8 40:24	172:15,16 173:17
drawings 16:11	eldridge 28:10	41:25 43:2 45:5	emit 33:21 137:2
61:20	elevation 58:10	45:13 46:25 47:7	145:13 146:19
drawn 156:24	elevation 55:18	48:17,22 49:10	<b>emitted</b> 55:1 73:10
<b>drive</b> 63:2,7,11	75:19	50:3 53:4,12 54:2	84:6 85:14 90:15
66:6 95:25 96:25	email 4:9,9 163:22	54:12 56:24 57:6	103:8 109:23
148:17,22 149:3	163:24 164:7,14	57:8,23 58:6,7,16	132:6 135:2 137:9
149:13	164:22,25 165:2,8	58:17 59:11,21	138:14 141:23
	166:10 167:16	60:21 66:2,5 68:9	144:19 147:16

[emitted - express] Page 12

154:8	one 20:4 12 14 22	159:2	exhibits 3:44:1
	<b>epa</b> 28:4,13,14,22 35:25 86:16,19	examination 6:3	
<b>emitting</b> 45:17	87:5 118:24 119:4		5:1 163:20,25
143:9		174:12	exist 48:21 49:1
<b>employ</b> 131:9	epa's 30:10 86:23	examinations 3:1	existed 49:6
145:5	epidemiologist	examined 174:11	existence 100:14
employed 174:17	27:1	example 11:4,7	existing 20:15
174:18	equal 126:8	13:25 35:11 54:25	95:1
employee 85:1	equation 59:7	98:19 109:6	exit 58:18,19,20
enclosed 134:12	equipment 17:24	116:19 117:25	58:22 59:1,6 60:1
encompasses	errata 175:5	138:13 152:9	114:1,2,5
100:1	especially 117:13	162:15 170:21	exits 60:5
energy 20:25	<b>esquire</b> 2:3,7,8	173:9	expand 96:1
<b>engaged</b> 9:9 13:13	essence 103:23	excellent 115:18	<b>expect</b> 93:21 106:5
61:17	established 20:16	exception 8:23	expecting 168:14
engagement 13:3	<b>estimate</b> 53:4,10	exchange 164:14	169:7,22 170:10
13:16,22 15:10	53:12 60:20 85:14	164:25 165:8	experience 62:9
engineer 17:8	91:10,15 93:20	exchanging 16:23	134:15,20
26:22 87:10,21	95:5 102:21 142:4	excluded 135:14	experimental
90:14,17,19,22	146:12 154:9	excuse 161:22	123:12
91:8,9,14 93:20	estimated 60:12	executed 88:14	<b>expert</b> 3:6,9 6:17
engineered 134:13	90:14 139:15	exhaust 49:2	7:17,18 14:8
139:15	estimates 76:10	68:20 75:19	19:13 21:8 69:10
engineering 8:15	155:2	113:22,23 138:5	70:23 84:3
24:25 25:9 65:23	estimating 76:3	exhausts 68:13	expertise 17:9
66:2,9,21,25 67:9	136:11 154:12	<b>exhibit</b> 3:6,9,11,12	26:6,8 27:19
67:23 72:16 172:3	estimation 97:17	3:16,19 4:3,5,9,11	83:12 102:18
engineers 54:25	105:7 135:1	6:20 7:1,3 9:4,17	105:15 123:2
engines 52:8	et 3:13 4:4,9 176:2	11:17,22,22 12:1,3	126:20
ensure 148:20,25	177:2	21:6 22:1,4 50:18	expires 175:20
149:11	evaluate 115:21	64:18,21,21,22,23	<b>explain</b> 13:8 85:2
<b>entire</b> 97:23	evaporated 102:24	65:4,5,11,17,20	94:20 112:5
116:13,20,21	events 123:16,23	66:3 67:23 70:18	168:17
127:6,11	124:9 125:6	77:5,8,10,13 80:5	explicit 37:22
<b>entitled</b> 3:16,20	eventually 39:16	81:14 83:18 91:21	38:18 39:3
4:6,12 55:18	53:24	92:6,14,17,22	explicitly 39:21
entrainment 68:14	evidence 44:7	121:14,16,17	40:5,11
environment 41:6	exact 12:10 117:22	150:13,16 154:5,7	exponential
environmental	167:12	163:21,22,23	120:20
12:17 14:18 20:24	<b>exactly</b> 9:8 76:18	164:7,9,10,11,14	express 7:6 21:10
21:1	76:19 88:17 91:7	164:25 165:5,6	69:9
	123:2 130:8 131:4	166:10,18	
		,	

[expressed - first] Page 13

ownmagged 22.1	122.6 0 12 15 10	<b>falls</b> 125:7	figure 54.22.74.4
expressed 22:1 extends 156:9	133:6,8,13,15,19 133:24 134:2,3,5	familiar 37:22	<b>figure</b> 54:22 76:6 78:3 80:10 109:12
	1 ' '	51:13 65:22 88:13	
<b>extent</b> 8:7 155:24 161:11 162:12	135:23 136:1,7,15 136:24,25 137:17	118:19 171:2	109:14,16 112:12 117:17 151:3
	· ·		
eyeballs 61:20	138:9 139:14	familiarity 51:15	154:4,5,7,13 155:3
f	140:9,12,21,24	familiarize 50:16	155:16,18 156:4,5
<b>f</b> 1:24 2:18 68:17	141:24 142:6,9,14	52:15	156:6,6,11,17,21
174:4,24	142:19,23,25	family 115:6	157:3,7,8,10,12
<b>fabric</b> 62:20	143:20 144:2,10	118:18 131:21	158:17,17,17
<b>fabrics</b> 50:9,13	144:21 145:8	132:10	160:17,18 170:18
63:2,7,11,17,23	147:6 148:14,17	far 25:6 35:24	<b>figures</b> 67:4 125:1
64:1	148:22 149:3,8	36:1 42:20,24	150:25 151:8
face 143:11,13	168:7	43:20,20 45:19	164:6
facilities 33:20	facility's 37:7	53:25 72:7,12,13	filed 3:14
51:18 56:24 60:13	45:20	72:22,23 73:14	files 8:14,24 10:17
60:21 66:3,6	fact 87:16 109:22	76:16 84:6 93:14	71:4
97:23 98:12,16	113:5 133:14	109:12 112:4	<b>fill</b> 151:3
137:23 171:22	134:2,5 149:18	114:17 124:5	<b>final</b> 113:4,17
facility 33:10,13	153:24	130:13 137:13	<b>finally</b> 100:15
33:15 36:13,15	facts 7:7 44:7	143:4 170:8	financially 174:19
37:6 45:22 50:8	<b>fair</b> 9:1 27:5,9	171:12 172:21	<b>find</b> 116:2 147:13
50:12,23 53:7,13	35:17 37:16 48:17	farther 114:12	finding 122:9
53:14 54:2,3,12,13	48:18,22 49:9	farthest 136:2	123:19
54:25 55:5,10	50:1 52:25 53:1	<b>fate</b> 3:17 73:13	fine 98:8 119:23
56:25 57:7,24	54:3 55:5,11 57:8	favored 87:5	<b>finer</b> 119:5
58:5 60:25 61:3,7	59:11 60:9 69:11	fayetteville 2:21	<b>finish</b> 46:6 67:11
61:14,18,25 62:3,5	69:19 83:14 95:21	5:7	161:22,23
62:5 63:3,15,17	96:10 98:16 111:6	february 1:18	finished 74:7
70:12 76:4,17	111:10 118:12	2:22 5:8 163:22	161:24
79:3,5,20 80:2	129:16 130:19	166:12,14 167:2	<b>firm</b> 8:15 13:6
81:10 87:24 90:19	136:3 137:6,19	168:2,19 174:7,21	14:15,18 15:15
90:23 94:13 95:6	144:22 146:22	federal 38:23	20:25 28:12
95:9,23,25 96:25	147:10,11 148:2	federally 38:23	<b>firms</b> 15:15
97:3,7,11,19 98:3	159:13 165:1	39:4,7	<b>first</b> 5:22 11:19
99:7,19,24 100:3,8	167:25 170:25	<b>fence</b> 125:15	12:5,13,16,19 13:3
100:11,15,18,22	171:19 173:13	fewer 152:17	13:7 20:14 34:9
100:11,13,18,22	<b>fall</b> 72:22 109:13	<b>field</b> 4:7 27:4	49:9,14,20 50:1,17
101.2,10,23 108.3	158:5	31:22,24 59:19,24	70:8 92:22 101:19
110:10 111:17	<b>falling</b> 159:19	126:22	102:25 109:7
110.10 111.17	162:6	<b>fight</b> 20:18	115:24 134:19,23
			169:6,10 170:9
131:13,17,19,24			

[fit - going] Page 14

<b>fit</b> 82:8 115:18	144:3 172:16	further 41:17	150:10 154:21
116:16 118:4	format 17:5	111:11 114:6	given 12:24 20:8
131:22 169:16	former 66:2 93:19	130:17 137:3	46:10 86:23
five 28:16 66:6	forming 7:8 22:7	174:16	118:12 144:21
95:19 96:17,17	112:21 125:1	<b>future</b> 30:8 147:18	159:7 161:21
97:25 98:3,5,10,14	150:23		162:2 163:7
98:20 99:6,8,12,14	forms 156:17	g	174:15
99:16,25 101:6,17	formulated 8:20	garrison 1:4	giving 15:18,25
101:23 125:11,13	forsyth 174:1	gary 1:15 2:3,16	go 42:9,10 44:10
143:22 148:5	<b>found</b> 90:1 122:9	3:7,10,12 4:3,9	65:1 68:23 80:5
flexibility 109:10	122:10 147:9	5:5,17,21 6:7 10:1	81:19 107:24
floor 2:9	four 9:6	41:18 55:14	108:18 109:6
flow 24:12 68:12	fracking 15:22	155:11 173:22	113:10 122:24
fluorinated 72:3	20:23 21:1	174:7 175:10	123:1 128:6 131:2
78:9 80:11 81:15	fraction 119:2	176:25 177:25	143:6 149:21
	framing 103:5	gather 91:6	152:25 159:21
83:4,7,17 88:25 <b>flux</b> 59:1,4,5	frequently 143:8	gathered 39:13	169:4
foam 29:18	front 16:2 129:20	<b>general</b> 10:24 11:3	
focus 15:8	155:18	11:4,5 20:19	<b>goal</b> 40:20,22,25 42:3 44:25 45:20
		21:23 74:18 75:4	
focusing 159:4	fugitive 132:16,18	76:2 85:10 110:3	74:3,5
follow 31:13,19,23	132:22 133:5,9,11	111:10,13 114:4,7	<b>gobain</b> 1:9 3:13
31:24 32:8,12	133:12,16,21	114:11,14,18	4:4 5:14,16 41:24
94:24 159:23	134:1,6,14,17,22	115:6 130:11,14	42:4,6 43:23
<b>followed</b> 31:3,9	135:5,11,14	130:15 138:1	44:23 45:2,4,12
32:5	136:12,18,19	generally 58:8	70:22 76:17 108:5
<b>follows</b> 5:22	137:1,2,10,14,16	75:11 119:1 123:7	176:2 177:2
foot 112:7	137:22,25 138:3,9	123:7 138:3,7	gobain's 43:16
<b>footprint</b> 49:16,22	138:15,22 139:3	152:21 160:3,24	goes 53:11 69:4
foregoing 175:3	139:10,19 140:4,7	generate 74:25	72:13 76:21 85:12
forget 62:23	141:9,17,24 142:4	gentleman 14:17	143:5
forgot 72:2	142:9,14,19,22	28:9	going 11:21 20:25
fork 104:8	143:3,13,25 144:9	geographic 156:3	21:4 22:13 29:13
form 34:3 41:18	144:19,24 145:5	156:7	32:20 37:23 38:14
41:20,21 44:6,20	145:13 146:24	geographically	41:16 42:11 44:9
45:7 54:4,15	147:3,12,15,24	155:19	51:3,12 54:4,15
55:18,23 56:5,15	fugitively 137:9	geometric 120:17	55:14 56:3,14
67:15 69:21	<b>fugitives</b> 136:10	getting 10:2 83:12	64:5 65:5,10
126:10 129:17	137:9 143:9	171:1	67:10,10,12 70:5
130:4 133:18	145:12	give 6:14 7:21 8:3	71:24 72:13 74:2
134:6 136:4	full 98:11,15,18	14:8 41:18 47:8,9	74:10 91:5 92:5
137:20 140:18	108:13 150:16	70:4 89:9 138:12	102:3,18 103:21
		10012	

104:1 105:8 108:3       guides       30:14       helped       17:2,4 30:4       116:9 120:14         108:9 117:12,24       guy       89:22 106:19       43:4 110:8 120:14       164:8,15,19,19         118:2 143:3       guys       24:8 168:24       hereinbefore       165:1 168:3         147:17 148:19       h       hereto       174:7       hopke's       10:16         161:1,1,3 166:2,24       h       176:1 177:1       high       82:5 125:13       104:10,20 105         170:17       habit       31:20       high or       58:0 10       hour       0:13:64:5	
118:2 143:3       guys 24:8 168:24       hereinbefore       165:1 168:3         147:17 148:19       170:4       174:7       hopke's 10:16         149:21 151:14       h       hereto 174:18,20       73:9 102:17         161:1,1,3 166:2,24       h       176:1 177:1       high 82:5 125:13       104:10,20 105         170:17       habit 31:20       137:2 138:5       hotter 29:7	
147:17 148:19 149:21 151:14 161:1,1,3 166:2,24 170:17  h 176:1 177:1 habit 31:20  174:7 hereto 174:18,20 high 82:5 125:13 137:2 138:5 hopke's 10:16 73:9 102:17 104:10,20 105 hotter 29:7	7
149:21 151:14 161:1,1,3 166:2,24 170:17  h hereto 174:18,20 high 82:5 125:13 137:2 138:5  hotter 29:7	7
161:1,1,3 166:2,24 h 176:1 177:1 habit 31:20 high 82:5 125:13 hotter 29:7	7
170:17   habit 31:20   137:2 138:5   hotter 29:7	7
170:17   habit 31:20   137:2 138:5   hotter 29:7	
golf 20.17   Habit 31.20   higher 50.010   have 0.12.64.5	
golf 20:17   hand 111:18   higher 58:9,10   hour 9:13 64:5	
$+$ good $-64.9 \cdot 91.10 + 79.10 \cdot 70.9 \cdot 90.$	12
82:8 85:9 86:24	1:1
116·22 118·4	
131:17,22 132:5   handful 101:11   103:24 100:3   1041s 9:10,25   10:10 125:16	
132:14.151:7   Hands 117.21   112:1.114:4   housekeeping	
google 50:20 157:1 nandwritten 4.3 135:25 138:5 64:17	
157.8 highest 102.1.2 huge 33.4	
nappening /2:0   125:22 126:2 20   hub 26:11 22:5	
government 20.8 /0.10   137.12   56.13.71.11.81	
gram 100:12   nappens 1/1.0   hill 28:22 20:2   102:11 112:20	
grams 158.7 10.11   naru   07.2 108.8   hinchey 13.6   138.17 155.20	
158:11 hinkey 43:6 156:12 157:41	
grants 76:10.20   naustnor 1:4   hirad 28:12   158:0.160:21	
graphical 151:0   head 8:19 12:9   historical 22:14   161:0 164:16	
graphics 17:5 75:1 23:0,1/33.3 27:6 40:24 50:10 160:1	
gravel 20:10 00.12 08.23 81.1 50:22 94:22 95:10 human 27:16	
grid 159:12 111:16 173:4 hundred 129:2	1
ground 27:0 historically 07:10 hydrogerbon 3	
group 99.2 near 34.11 110.10 79.10.90.11.93	
guess 9.6 23 10.10   neard 86:20   history 78:12   83:17	• /
16:2 10:13 21:22   nearing 19.14   holly 15:16   hydrogerbons	
21:23 31:25 33:16 20:23 home 150:11 16 81:16 83:4 80:	1
50:4 00:5 111:4   nearings 19:9,12   150:21 160:18 23   00:10	•
133·17 18 1/1·12 19.22 20.1,/ 162·3 / hydrogeologist	
148:10 153:10   neat 59:5   honostly 12:8   26:20	
160:10 168:14   neight 58:0,13   86:25 165:15	
172:3.16 39:10,21 /3:20 hone /3:5.50:7	
guessing 9:18   111.1,13,20,22   hoping 55:23   ICORS 10/.1/	
guidance 10:18   113.20   honks 4:10.15:11   luca 03.4 /8.1	
20.12.21.12.56.2   <b>neights</b> 24.0 /3.18   15.12.16.17.70.24   91.11.130.10	
26:23 131:2   112:14,15   72:6 77:25 03:0   Identical 101:3	
guidelines 32.68   neld 5:5 29:22   93.12 103.9   Identification 3	
32.14.16.19   neip 34.0,23.04.23   104.15.105.11.16   11.23.37.20.49	
49:22 65:20 77	:10

### [identification - iterations]

92:14 121:16	76:23 108:5	124:20 141:21	instruction 56:4
164:1	137:14	142:16 143:10	<b>intend</b> 21:24
identified 10:21	included 19:21	145:11,14 147:21	<b>intended</b> 32:10,12
24:24 41:2 83:8	22:18 24:7 69:10	168:22	136:7
identify 32:15	75:2 93:22 111:17	informed 43:1	intensive 85:25
38:16 39:2 48:20	115:7 132:11	initial 28:2 74:16	intent 162:17
48:25 49:5 73:16	135:2	74:16,16 81:24	interest 4:12 165:7
88:18 116:12	including 157:18	166:16 168:4,24	interested 89:21
ignore 124:24	incorporate 79:4	169:20	89:23 124:12,13
image 157:1,9	incorrect 140:12	initially 3:11	161:15 174:19
158:2 163:23	increase 143:25	11:22 25:19 27:24	intermittent
<b>impact</b> 20:20	144:9,20	28:12	133:17
36:12 37:8,8	increases 160:2,10	input 25:6 53:11	internal 52:7
40:23 41:1 42:3	increasing 160:14	59:17 67:4,25,25	international
58:7,12,17,20,23	independent	69:4 72:12,19	148:10
70:7 111:23 112:2	172:25	79:17 97:16	interpose 67:12
112:10,14 130:2	independently	100:10 101:2,24	interpret 119:23
130:16 138:10	91:17	111:2 112:18	interval 158:7
143:24 144:8,16	index 3:1,4 4:1	116:17 117:14	161:4
impactors 125:14	indicate 164:3	118:7,9,12 119:5	intervals 157:14
impacts 29:13	indicates 127:15	120:9 121:2,4,12	intro 17:21
41:5 58:12 99:18	indicator 78:6	122:15 129:21	introduce 5:11
99:24 100:17,21	individual 161:6	145:21 147:6,20	investigation
168:5	162:10,18 171:24	147:22	43:13 91:23
implementation	individually 1:5	inputs 52:24 58:13	172:25
30:13,15	industrial 134:17	60:12,18 62:6	invoiced 9:13
important 33:23	134:22	66:11 68:5 69:18	involved 16:19
34:21 35:5 36:3,6	industry 30:21	69:24 72:25 75:22	17:20 18:14,23
39:1,10 57:22	134:20	118:16 125:2	19:20,23 48:12,20
111:2,5,7 113:21	information 8:10	145:19,22 146:1	48:25 49:4 85:4
113:25 114:8	8:17 12:24 16:23	inputting 72:18	involves 37:20
117:6,11,15,16	23:24 24:5,11,21	inside 154:21	<b>involving</b> 49:10,15
131:7,8 132:22,25	25:13 28:7 38:5,6	inspection 23:15	49:21 50:2
148:2 163:14	39:15 42:18 54:20	inspections 133:7	issue 7:6 21:10,15
167:13	54:24 59:23 60:4	143:7	21:16 37:3 47:13
improper 47:22	69:7 70:21 71:2	install 20:25	143:1
143:1	71:13,13 72:15	installed 52:7	issues 21:25 91:24
inaccuracies 70:3	75:24 85:11 87:23	instruct 55:25	iterations 25:23
70:6	91:6,18 94:21,25	instructed 35:15	
include 39:18	111:16 112:17	127:10	
40:16,17 45:24	117:22 122:15		
,			

[j - locations] Page 17

•	knight 1:5	165:14,17 166:3	levels 163:16
J	know 10:2,18	167:5 170:5,7,14	limit 36:14
<b>j</b> 1:5 165:12	· ·	1 -	limited 27:4
<b>jagged</b> 157:20	13:13 15:3,23	171:6,11 172:8	linda 1:5
james 1:3 162:15	16:2,3,19,21 17:4	knowing 76:21	
<b>january</b> 123:24	17:15 20:20 23:14	knowledge 22:22	line 117:4 125:15
125:20	23:15,23 24:20	174:10	156:17 167:4
<b>jernigan</b> 2:20 5:7	25:11 26:12 28:3	known 14:20	169:25 176:4
joselson 165:7,11	28:3,8,19 30:9	36:17,20	177:4
journal 24:19,19	33:2,3,17 35:24,24	l	linear 108:18
46:12,14,17,19	36:1 39:17 41:8	l 165:12	lines 9:11 13:12
50:22 116:4	43:20 45:18,19	lab 83:11	list 72:2
journals 46:15	48:8 53:13,17,24	landfill 173:10	listed 22:12,21,23
jr 1:4	54:2,12,22,23	<b>large</b> 68:11	23:2,25 24:4,8,14
judy 1:24 2:18 5:9	55:10 57:3 58:10	larger 33:17	24:17 146:25
174:4,24	59:8 61:20,23	114:12,15 119:2,2	147:9 152:19
june 3:18 25:18,20	62:22 63:20 68:13	119:17 126:23	<b>listen</b> 110:4
65:24 66:10,21,22	69:3 72:5,15 73:4	130:12,18,25	lists 22:4 172:14
67:1	73:19,21,25 74:6	latest 11:6 165:18	literally 109:8
k	74:17 76:15,18	latitude 41:18	litigation 15:21
	78:1,2,25 79:22	47:8,9	18:23 19:6,18,20
k 4:10 70:24	80:15,24 81:4	lawsuit 21:21	<b>little</b> 10:3 26:1
kevin 28:10	82:10,14,24 83:3	lay 151:11	29:6 43:7,22
key 58:13	83:13 85:4,11	layout 55:10 56:25	68:24 73:19 75:8
kind 11:2 31:17,20	86:25 89:21 91:16	57:8,20	78:20 79:2 103:5
43:8 50:8 53:22	93:14 95:24,24	leached 173:10	112:8 155:17
69:4 73:10 74:20	100:12 101:11	leave 141:9,18	156:10
75:6 78:18 79:6	102:20 103:2	leaves 114:5	live 163:12
82:4,21 84:4	106:10 108:2,2	leaving 138:18,21	llc 17:15
85:11 103:4,6	112:11,11,16,16	lectured 48:15	llp 2:8,20
104:2,3,8,8 110:7	117:12 118:6	left 68:17,18	local 55:17 56:21
143:1 155:5 157:5	123:2 126:20	128:11,13,20	168:7
168:24 169:11,14	130:7 131:4 132:1	135:18 136:1,20	locastro 2:8 5:15
170:7 172:3	132:11 133:17	137:12 138:9	5:15
kinds 48:20,25	138:11 140:25		<b>located</b> 33:20 77:7
49:5	142:1,10,11,24	139:19 143:25	125:15
<b>kirby</b> 2:14 5:10	143:4,8 145:12,13	144:9	locating 125:25
knew 41:24 45:4	147:19 151:1	legend 4:11	location 58:15
45:12 46:25	152:13,23 153:1	167:17	76:21 125:16
141:22,23 147:8	153:20,24 155:9	leslie 1:3	locations 24:12
147:12 173:16	157:6 158:5 161:2	level 76:3 80:1	57:18,19 108:7
	162:23 163:11	135:11 159:21	125:14,23 126:1,4

[log - mentioning] Page 18

log 120:16,21	lower 72:9,25	markets 15:4,5	meaning 82:24
logical 169:16	103:7,7 105:24	mass 72:17 120:8	meaningful
long 10:8 15:16	106:2,3,4,4 107:16	120:24 121:8,11	112:10
56:21	107:25 108:3	master's 26:4	means 83:13 166:4
longer 124:8,14,18	142:18,22 143:14	material 117:8	meant 19:5,11
look 7:3 9:19	143:16	135:1	107:21 168:17
11:19 33:2 37:7,9	lunch 150:3,5,9	materials 22:6,20	measure 152:25
37:14,25 38:6	luncheon 149:24	22:24 23:21 48:16	153:18
40:23 43:10 68:23	lyle 2:13 6:1	50:25	measured 78:2
74:9 81:20,21,25	m	mathematics 59:8	89:1 123:3 153:25
92:16 121:1 123:4		matt 93:1,6,6	measurement 4:6
123:10 125:10	madison 2:9	matter 3:13 4:4	153:2
131:2 154:4,7	magnitude 78:15	39:8 66:4 118:25	measurements
161:18,19 163:16	89:6 90:6 94:7	119:24 122:17	62:1,6 132:13
167:10 171:24	maintenance	123:15 133:14	measures 153:23
looked 11:2 23:17	143:1	145:23	measuring 60:2
106:25 165:15	making 83:1	matters 122:20	117:1 119:23
168:9 170:2,11	malfunctions	174:10	131:12,16
<b>looking</b> 11:7 61:20	140:12	mcauley 15:15	mechanical 59:2
70:4 74:18 75:4	manner 56:17	16:15	meet 10:5,8
75:11 77:15 78:7	manufacturing	mean 11:1 13:21	meeting 10:3,13
78:13 115:19	29:19 43:20	17:19 19:6 23:4	28:17
116:16 118:6,9	map 4:11 157:10	23:13 24:18,22	meetings 20:13
119:14 122:13	159:12,17 165:7	26:9 31:11 33:15	member 84:24
131:20 158:14	166:16,17,20,25	38:9 43:19,19	85:1
160:17 164:11	167:4,23,24 168:4	44:5 45:17 46:11	member's 162:25
167:23 168:22	maps 164:3	46:12 51:12 53:10	memorandum
169:6,9,13,24,25	mark 6:25 11:17	58:8 66:14 69:22	11:4,5
170:17	11:21 65:10,17	70:2 74:15,25	memorandums
looks 166:23	77:3,8 91:21 92:6	75:7,8 78:21	10:24 11:3
167:17	121:1,14 163:20	82:20 90:11 104:4	memorized 38:12
<b>lost</b> 102:24	163:21,23	108:2 112:6,18,23	memory 110:11
<b>lot</b> 12:24 15:8	marked 3:5,11 4:2	116:21 117:19	mentioned 11:3
23:13,14 54:21	5:1 6:20 9:4,17	120:8,24 121:8,11	16:14 24:16 28:13
67:5 72:14 74:1	11:13,22,23 22:1 50:18 65:20 77:10	122:20 126:19	71:15 76:25 78:8
82:6 83:12 117:20	77:12 92:14,17	132:9 142:11	78:21 87:17 89:25
151:1 152:4	121:16 150:12,16	145:22 147:16	96:16 106:14
153:20 168:20	156:13 163:25	150:18,25 151:1,6	107:3 120:21
low 71:21 82:5	165:6 166:18	152:4,10,21,24	132:16
107:23 137:18,18	market 15:9	153:24 156:5	mentioning
	market 13.7	161:8 171:5 172:7	113:20

[met - moved] Page 19

1010011	13 100 17 00	20.10.110.100.5	120101111
met 10:1,2 21:1	mid 120:17,23	99:12,14,18 100:7	13:9 18:11,14
168:9	middle 71:21	100:10,16,17,20	27:5,20,23 28:18
meteorological	89:10 94:14	101:4,14 107:22	29:5,15,17,20
66:7,7 97:15,17	miles 148:15	111:2 112:1,3,11	30:21 34:22 35:2
98:4,5 99:16,25	mind 31:7 152:25	112:13,18 114:16	35:16,18 37:15,22
145:25 148:5,8,22	166:21	116:17 117:12,15	38:18,22 39:3
149:1,2,6,7,16,19	mine 74:9 105:15	118:7,10 125:13	40:14 41:9,11
168:10	140:11	129:15 130:2,8,24	53:2 55:5 57:4,18
meteorologist	minimum 59:4	133:2,3,11,12,21	59:4 62:12 66:9
28:10 88:3	<b>minus</b> 158:7	135:10 136:18	67:1,3 71:4 72:12
meteorology 26:4	<b>minutes</b> 143:22	137:1,25 139:18	73:20,24,24 74:1
26:7,13 89:24	misrepresents	140:7,8 141:8,17	75:17,20 76:14
meter 76:20 109:1	104:20	141:21,25 142:7	79:5 84:3,4,8 85:3
109:2 157:25,25	mistaken 25:19	144:1,20 145:6,8	85:5,8 88:3,11,13
158:7,11,12	88:15	146:22 147:20	88:16 89:23 90:2
method 69:6	<b>mitchell</b> 2:20 5:6	152:22 153:1,3,9	98:1,18 106:11
118:19,20,22,23	<b>mixed</b> 168:6,15	153:13 154:2,12	107:5 109:17,19
118:24 119:4,10	170:12	154:20 155:1,23	114:8,25 117:1,18
119:12,18 120:9	<b>model</b> 14:12 25:1	157:23,25 158:15	117:21,23 118:1
121:2,4,12 129:11	25:1,21 30:22	159:1,6,10,16	118:11,25 132:23
130:25 131:9,9	33:5,6,14 34:24	160:1,16,18 161:5	134:21 139:6
151:12	37:20 39:19,21	161:12 162:8,13	140:14 141:3,5
methodologies	40:1,3,5,9,11,18	162:23 163:18	148:1,1 152:2,8,9
66:9,24 67:7,8,21	44:22 45:6,15,22	170:17,20 171:8	152:11,12,17
67:22	46:2,9,9,21,24	171:16,20 172:10	156:7 169:13
methodology	47:6,11 52:20,24	172:14 173:5,8	171:20
38:10 59:20,25	52:25 54:1,11	modeled 17:22	<b>models</b> 28:25 30:9
66:18,19,21 68:5	55:3 56:24 57:6	18:7 33:22 66:2,4	33:24 70:14 73:1
150:17,20	58:1,14 59:9,14	69:15 78:23 95:19	139:8,12 140:3
methods 48:21	60:9,12,18 65:18	98:15 99:6,23	moment 122:9,12
49:1,5 123:12	65:23 66:10,14,22	100:8 108:4,22	165:5 166:17
<b>michael</b> 2:14 5:10	68:9 69:17,18,24	110:9 133:13	monitored 108:6
microgram 109:1	69:25 70:10 72:19	135:3 136:6	monitoring 35:25
microns 119:16,19	74:3,11,13,14	138:25 139:2,10	36:1
119:24 120:25	75:11,18 76:19	140:4,11 142:25	monoxide 52:8
127:17,18 128:15	79:16 85:6,20,23	155:21 156:3	<b>months</b> 9:6 47:4
128:21 129:7	85:24,25 86:3,6,9	modeler 55:9	<b>move</b> 68:5
130:24	86:13,16,18,22	141:7,16	<b>moved</b> 95:25
microphone	87:2,4,4 96:4,9,14	modeling 3:7,10	104:23 108:17
127:25	96:17,18,24 97:2	3:16 4:7 8:14,23	109:7
	97:10,22,25 99:4	10:17,18 12:23	
	X7 '4 4 T		

[movement - oh] Page 20

	I	I	
movement 107:15	<b>needed</b> 116:17,19	northside 63:2,7	objection 19:4
moves 60:6 125:8	122:15,24 123:18	63:11 66:5 95:25	32:22 34:17,25
<b>multi</b> 40:15 47:14	131:23 147:22	96:25 97:5 148:17	41:19 44:6,10,11
multiple 33:19	165:17	148:22 149:3,12	44:12 45:7 48:4,5
47:1 152:10	needs 38:1	<b>notary</b> 2:18 174:4	55:7,12 56:5,8
multiplied 78:16	neither 174:16	174:25 175:17	57:1,9,12,12 59:12
79:11 94:10,12	networks 36:1	<b>note</b> 64:17 65:4	67:13,15 101:19
120:19	never 48:15,19	<b>noted</b> 175:5	136:4 141:10,19
multiplying 78:21	new 2:10,10 14:15	<b>notes</b> 4:3 11:16	144:3,11
multisource 33:1	14:19 30:18 31:6	91:25 92:3,8,16,17	objections 34:12
33:6 36:25 37:15	81:3,9 148:10	92:20,23 93:16,22	41:17 48:3 55:19
37:18 39:20 40:4	nice 150:5	november 123:24	56:6
40:10 41:6 47:7	<b>nicholas</b> 2:8 5:15	number 3:5 4:2	objectives 17:22
47:18,19	nine 22:4,6 125:14	90:7 103:7 146:12	obvious 142:15
n	125:22 126:1	147:9,13	166:25 168:5
	non 15:9 55:18	numbering 64:18	obviously 28:9
n 165:12 177:1,1	64:20 96:4 119:4	65:1	39:14 58:8 59:13
name 5:24 6:5	119:8,12 168:6	numbers 3:18,22	78:1 79:18,22
15:20,24 16:4	170:12,20,24	92:7 104:6	107:24
28:16 43:5,7	173:5	numerical 144:15	occur 134:2
87:20 90:17	normal 133:18	0	occurred 123:16
named 28:9	136:9 141:24		147:13
163:11,17 174:7	142:25 143:18	o 80:14 165:12,12	odor 23:16
national 28:17	170:13	177:1	offer 7:16 21:24
30:16 35:18 38:21	normally 134:16	oath 6:9,11,12	41:4 55:18 100:17
natural 4:12	136:22,22 140:10	174:12	100:20
120:16,21	147:7	<b>object</b> 19:3 32:20	offered 124:17
nature 13:9 20:11	<b>north</b> 1:17 2:5,19	34:2,2 37:23	offering 27:3
32:1 52:6 133:1	2:21 3:17 5:8	41:13,13,16,20	43:23 47:19
near 4:7 58:5	20:14 28:23 35:13	44:9 47:21 54:4	offices 2:19
nearby 37:21	47:5,12 60:14,22	54:15 55:18,22	offline 81:9
38:17 39:3 58:4	60:24 61:1,2,4,7	56:15,17 67:11	offsets 15:4
nearly 103:16	61:11,14,24 62:4	69:20 96:11 97:13	oh 18:6 19:7 22:5
necessarily 70:2	63:18 70:13 80:25	99:21 100:23	23:1 64:24 65:9
74:5 167:13	82:15 97:2,7,11	101:7 104:19	65:14,15 70:19
necessary 8:8	98:12 133:5,24	126:10 129:17	71:7 75:17 76:18
need 12:20,22 32:2	134:2 135:6 174:1	130:4 137:20	81:19 84:17 89:18
39:21 40:5,11	174:5	139:21 140:18	122:13 125:18,20
52:23 53:13 56:4	northeast 160:23	160:6 166:2,24	125:25 128:2,6,11
56:4 57:17 117:22	162:4	167:3	128:16 132:19
127:22,23	102.1	objecting 54:16	146:14 151:5,5,15
			170.17 131.3,3,13

[oh - particular] Page 21

154 14 164 20	140 10 22 27	4 4 60 10 27	120 12 14
154:14 164:20	140:10,22,25	output 69:18,25	132:13,14
165:22 166:7	operation 80:1	74:3	part 13:16,22 22:9
okay 11:20,21	94:2 95:14,16,19	outputs 70:10	42:3,17 45:24
12:4 18:16 26:2	96:10 97:24 98:1	97:10 158:15,19	49:4 74:6,24
26:16 30:3 34:6	98:2,11,16 99:12	outside 15:7 141:6	79:23 81:24
34:13,16,21 40:7	99:20 100:6,18	141:14 147:21,21	114:16 116:15
54:10 57:15 60:23	101:6,12,15,16	overall 42:20	134:19,23 139:13
64:10,24 65:2,8,19	113:17 136:23,25	66:13,17,19,20	<b>particle</b> 114:8,15
67:17 68:7 76:9	140:12 141:24	68:4 74:20 75:6	114:17,24 115:2
77:9 84:17 89:6	143:18 149:7	94:13 136:14	116:12,20,25
93:11 94:6 96:13	operational 17:23	<b>owned</b> 14:14	117:8,13,17
96:22 98:9 99:1	80:25 96:4 101:17	162:9,14	118:16 119:3,6,14
100:25 102:3,5	112:21	<b>owner</b> 14:16 17:14	119:15,21 120:2,8
107:13 120:1	operations 29:19	р	120:10,17,24,24
128:6,22 129:3	33:19 40:24 97:8	p 81:21,22	121:8,10,11 122:7
134:9 138:20,23	98:19 142:25	<b>p.c.</b> 2:3	122:14,19 123:17
139:24 148:24	173:4	<b>p.m.</b> 149:23 150:1	123:18 124:4,11
150:25 154:24	<b>opinion</b> 14:8 39:1	173:23,25	124:15,18 125:1,4
155:13,14 159:14	41:4 43:16,23	page 3:2 22:3,5,21	126:17 128:5,11
159:25 160:7,8	86:9 89:9 100:16	24:17 77:7,19	128:14,21 129:2
164:7,20,22 165:4	105:4 106:21	78:9 103:10	129:14,15,23
166:5,11,15,19	107:14 115:18	119:22 120:5	130:2,16,18 131:6
167:5,14,19 168:2	118:15 133:20		131:8 159:18
168:12	149:18	122:1 123:10,22	particles 114:11
<b>omitted</b> 150:20,23	<b>opinions</b> 7:5,8,16	125:5,8,10,12,22 127:2 135:13	114:12,16 119:1
once 13:12 16:22	7:21 8:3 21:9,24	166:10 167:16	119:17,20 127:16
28:16 75:19	22:7 25:22 27:3		130:12,21,24
one's 65:14	47:19 69:9 105:18	176:4 177:4	131:13,18 132:4,5
ones 23:5 30:7	105:22 106:1	pages 92:22	particular 15:19
online 81:9	150:23	paper 46:1,9,11,16	16:13 19:11 23:19
operate 62:15	opportunity 61:22	papers 50:24	38:25 39:13,20
133:13 134:6	127:5,9	paragraph 7:9	40:4,10,15 46:2
136:7 145:9 147:7	<b>option</b> 119:5,8,13	18:1,5 21:5,8	47:14 58:15,22
operated 136:8,22	order 78:14 89:6	70:17,20 71:16	74:20,23,23 75:6
142:6	90:6 94:7 108:8	parameter 151:24	76:20 79:10 80:3
operating 79:20	123:16,24	parameters 66:13	80:17 82:9 115:4
79:22 95:22 96:10	ordinances 21:2	67:25 69:5 108:10	117:23 140:1
96:14 97:12,19	org 15:1	145:19	147:20,22 151:23
98:22 99:3,8	outcome 72:23	parents 150:6	156:2,11 159:4,17
102:1 108:22	outer 155:16,21,22	park 2:4	161:15 162:10,10
113:1,3,12,14	157:11	parkersburg	172:17
		131:13,17,24	

particularly 30:17	perfluorooctano	pertaining 51:5	173:1,6,8,9,12,17
31:17	4:7	peruse 123:7	<b>pfoas</b> 66:4 114:20
particulate 66:4	perfluorooctanoic	<b>pfo</b> 4:7 45:2	<b>pfoe</b> 83:20
69:6 111:12 114:6	3:6,9	120:10 122:14	<b>phil</b> 10:16 15:18
114:9,12,24	perform 47:14	<b>pfoa</b> 3:16 13:17,23	16:17,19 17:18
116:13 117:13,17	61:17 85:7 91:9	14:4,9 27:8,16	72:6 73:3,8 77:25
118:14,25 119:23	91:14	35:21 36:2,4,8,16	89:21 102:17
135:14 139:6	performance 1:9	36:17,18,20,20,25	105:7 116:9
145:23	3:14	37:5,6 41:25 42:7	164:19 166:15
particulates	period 50:16	42:15,24 43:2,14	<b>philip</b> 4:10 70:24
131:17	97:11,20 99:20	43:17,24 44:4,17	84:12,19 164:15
parties 174:18	100:18 101:5	44:23 45:5,13,17	164:17,18
partitioning 4:6	108:13 112:21,23	48:13,16,21 49:1,6	<b>phone</b> 83:22,25
<b>parts</b> 107:4	112:24 123:24	49:10,16,23 50:2	89:15,17 93:10
pass 173:19	124:9,14,19	50:16,25 69:15	phonetic 15:16
passed 24:20	125:19,21 152:11	70:20 71:10,15,19	134:16
116:4	163:2	72:7,23 73:2,10,13	physical 59:3
<b>patrick</b> 2:7 5:13	periods 97:24	73:15,17,18 76:21	108:10
pattern 168:15	permanent 145:18	78:1,6,14 83:20	physically 61:22
169:7,21 170:10	<b>permit</b> 24:4,10	84:6 85:14 87:24	picked 82:1
170:14	146:17,21,25	89:2,22 90:7,14	picking 103:7
patterns 168:7	147:5,9,14	91:10,15 98:15	picture 124:14
169:25 170:15	permits 24:1	102:19,21,24	pictures 61:21
pause 34:8 166:17	permitted 133:9	103:13,15 105:9	pink 155:8,12
<b>peak</b> 100:9	133:13 135:3	106:9,12 107:6,8	157:12 160:20,23
peer 46:17,19	139:15 140:10,16	114:24 115:9,11	161:6 162:4,5
pennsylvania	145:9,12,24,25	115:22,25 122:9	170:25
15:23 20:23	146:18 147:7	127:16 130:16,24	<b>pit</b> 20:19
people 88:6	permitting 24:15	132:11 135:18	<b>place</b> 90:25
<b>percent</b> 127:15	46:22 47:5 51:17	136:1,14 138:8	<b>placed</b> 125:15
129:7,8 130:23	78:12 94:22 95:10	143:18 144:1,10	plaintiff 20:18
138:8,15 142:11	111:17 134:15,24	146:19,20 147:4,8	37:11
142:12,12 166:22	139:13 141:3,5,6	147:10,16 153:18	plaintiff's 12:6
percentage 119:17	141:15	153:23,25 154:12	plaintiffs 1:7 2:2
128:5,7,10 129:1,7	person 88:19	155:1 159:2,7,12	5:17,18 37:13
131:3 142:14	106:20,20 174:7	159:18 160:22	48:11 49:11,17,24
perfluorinated	personally 43:15	162:9,14,23 163:6	88:22,23 163:11
51:21 52:12,17	68:15	163:16 164:4	163:17
81:15 90:8 146:2	persons 1:6	170:12 171:9,12	<b>plan</b> 7:16,18,21
146:8,15	perspective 39:9	171:17,21 172:1,6	69:9
		172:8,15,20,22	

[plans - project] Page 23

plans 30:13,16	possibility 24:23	pre 120:20	primary 28:17
<b>plant</b> 108:10	70:9	precise 59:10	<b>prior</b> 48:11,19,24
plant's 113:2,12	possible 59:10,15	predict 160:1	50:7,11 62:8
113:17	59:21,22 60:1,8	170:20,24	73:10
<b>plants</b> 33:18	64:18 81:23 82:25	predicted 171:3	<b>probable</b> 49:16,22
<b>plastics</b> 1:10 3:14	101:18	predicting 153:1	probably 9:5,10
play 168:8 170:2	possibly 89:6 95:5	159:16	9:23 13:12 23:4
please 5:11,20,24	104:24	predicts 159:11	24:18 28:2 31:5
5:25 6:5 44:14	potential 15:22	160:18	42:9 47:4 52:9
45:10 48:1 49:19	21:21 36:7 37:7	prefer 126:9,18	86:25 100:9
54:7 60:16 96:7	44:23 60:13,20	preference 126:23	105:20,21 106:6
144:6	72:5 82:4 158:19	preparation 91:24	107:20 148:18
<b>plume</b> 58:12	172:14,20,25	92:18,21	proceed 21:23
<b>plus</b> 115:5	potentially 27:16	<b>prepare</b> 9:24 10:6	proceedings 19:19
<b>point</b> 26:10 58:7	102:23 103:2	10:9,14,21 11:9	process 21:20,22
58:17 59:11,21	105:8 130:20	16:8 17:3,17	22:14 24:13 39:11
60:6 64:6,9 72:20	132:5 137:18	31:16 66:10,25	54:21 62:19 82:24
80:7 94:4 111:2,5	<b>pound</b> 79:8 80:12	72:8	83:11 91:4 102:19
111:7,11 114:5	85:12 102:14	prepared 3:7,10	102:24 105:8
120:17,23 132:21	108:25	10:2,2 18:10	117:25 132:2
135:22 136:2	<b>pounds</b> 71:23 72:4	65:23 70:13 127:3	134:24 139:14
137:3,12,18 138:5	73:6 75:25 76:4,5	127:8 151:8	141:3,5,6,15
151:2 157:22	76:10,12,13 77:20	preparing 8:25	149:15 153:4,5
<b>pointing</b> 155:9,11	77:23 78:10,17	9:3,21 121:23	168:23
<b>points</b> 57:3,8,19	80:8 85:15 90:14	<b>present</b> 2:12 5:24	processed 66:7
57:20,23 68:2	90:16 94:2,15	29:12 93:8	97:16
81:25 95:8 111:21	102:16 103:3,6,16	presented 29:8,9	processes 134:13
111:22,25 112:2	103:18,19 104:11	75:1 87:19 122:25	processing 131:24
112:15 136:20	104:15,17,24,25	125:8 129:19	produce 158:2
138:19,22 141:9	105:3,17 138:14	140:23	<b>produced</b> 92:5,13
141:18 144:20	138:18,21 146:13	presenting 158:3	product 18:17
167:12	154:9 170:21	presents 124:6	82:10,14
pollutant 35:19	<b>ppm</b> 103:24	press 89:12,14	production 17:24
pollution 27:12	<b>ppt</b> 106:11	<b>pretty</b> 62:19 79:20	102:2
29:2,11 51:8,20,24	practical 143:24	110:13 142:15	products 82:15
52:3,17 143:2	144:8,15	171:4	<b>program</b> 3:21
portion 18:20 22:9	practice 118:11	prevention 30:18	29:18 77:17
162:3,5	practices 30:20	<b>previous</b> 73:20,23	programs 15:6
portions 150:19	31:24 86:22	previously 13:4	<b>project</b> 9:9 15:1
position 14:22	practicing 56:20	primarily 15:2,7	15:17,19,21,24
17:13		17:9 73:8 95:10	16:4,7 49:10,15,21

[project - really] Page 24

50:2	proxy 98:10	41:21 44:7,13	ran 85:6
projects 15:3	101:15 118:16	45:8,9 46:6 47:21	range 120:16
promulgated	131:18 132:5,14	47:22 49:19 54:5	159:19 161:1
30:12	ptfe 50:9,13 62:9	54:7,9,10,16 56:1	162:7
<b>proof</b> 41:14	62:11,15 80:15	56:9,12 59:12	ranges 119:24
<b>prop</b> 160:13	131:25	60:15 67:11,16,18	rate 36:12 50:8
properties 13:18	public 2:18 28:5,6	69:20,21 72:13	53:12,25 70:21
13:20 158:23	28:6 174:4,25	74:15,17 81:19	71:12,15,19 72:11
161:6 163:17	175:17	83:2 86:24 96:7	72:17 73:15,18
property 13:25	publications 50:24	96:11 97:13 99:21	74:19,23 75:5,23
20:15,18 33:18	published 28:6	100:23 101:7	76:14,22 77:24
159:3,5,7 161:15	30:11 46:1,8,11,16	104:19 110:19	78:6,10,16 79:11
162:9,14,25 163:9	48:15 51:23	113:9 126:11,12	79:13,24 80:11,18
171:24 172:2	122:22	126:21 128:16	80:20 82:1 87:18
173:9	pull 25:12 78:24	129:18 130:5	94:9,10,11,13
proposed 20:23	pulled 24:21	131:5 134:18	99:15 100:1 102:2
28:24 158:24	111:16	136:5 137:21	108:16,16,22,25
proprietorship	purely 169:22	139:22,24 140:1	109:3,4,5,7,11,20
17:15	purple 155:2,12	140:19 141:10,14	113:6,7,23 134:25
<b>protocol</b> 31:8,15	156:21 160:20	144:4,5 146:10	136:17 145:6
117:25	170:25	148:24 149:8	155:25 160:9
provide 13:10	purplish 155:6	151:7 159:14	161:17,20 162:2
32:21 37:24 38:4	purport 159:1	160:6 166:3	rates 24:12,13
39:17 55:3 146:21	purposely 32:11	question's 43:22	45:1,21 50:12
151:4	purposes 46:22	questioning 74:14	53:10,18 54:21
provided 8:21	<b>put</b> 17:5 102:22,22	167:4	60:13 68:12 70:15
13:1 19:12,25	167:15	questions 63:14	72:4,14 73:2,17
20:19 23:8 24:8	putative 162:24	89:16,19,24 90:4	82:5 96:4 100:3
42:19 52:2 54:20	<b>putting</b> 19:19,22	110:4,5,5	109:18 143:12,14
54:24 70:22 88:20	61:19	quickly 165:16	reaction 169:20
91:18 93:23	q	quinn 2:8 5:13,15	170:9
111:19 116:5	quality 30:17	quite 71:18 86:16	<b>read</b> 175:3
124:11 149:16	35:19 38:22	170:5	reading 17:25
provides 38:6	quantified 50:12	<b>quote</b> 103:9	37:25 50:20 61:21
providing 16:20	quantify 142:11	<b>quoted</b> 104:11,13	129:4 168:3,14
20:12 39:6,17	quantities 43:21	quoting 37:25	real 140:15
44:1	quantity 44:20	r	reality 134:5
proximity 33:20	130:21 145:15	r 176:1,1 177:1,1	realized 22:14
144:10,21 160:2	question 13:21	raleigh 1:17 2:21	really 12:23 13:11
160:10	30:5 34:3,3,5,15	5:8	19:4 23:18,24
	38:3 40:7 41:14		25:5 26:8 30:13

[really - reporter] Page 25

31:20 58:3 61:19	record 5:3 6:6	rejected 80:4	repeat 40:7 49:19
61:23 69:12 70:6	23:7 56:19 64:11	relabel 64:22 65:3	54:9,10 60:15
79:15 82:3,6 84:4	64:14 65:6 102:6	65:5	67:17 96:6 110:19
89:14 95:18	102:9 133:16	related 15:21	134:18 141:14
105:21 109:16	145:4 149:22,25	29:15,20 50:23	148:24 159:14
110:25 113:18	173:23 174:13	174:17	rephrase 13:21
123:14 126:20	175:6	relates 26:6	44:13 45:9 54:7
130:8 142:15	record's 41:22	relating 48:13,16	126:12 139:24
143:4 152:15,20	records 23:16	relationship 14:21	144:5
168:23 169:2,4,4	red 154:13,17	15:17	report 3:6,9,16,20
170:3,3	170:25	relatively 136:13	4:5 6:17 7:4,12,17
reason 6:14 65:10	reduced 174:12	relaying 87:8	7:19,20,24 8:3,8
87:3 89:9 113:16	reduction 103:13	release 59:3	8:25 9:4,17 10:16
176:4 177:4	reference 12:2	released 132:20	10:17 11:11 12:1
reasonable 73:1,7	72:1,2 87:7 93:1	releasing 58:9	16:8,12 17:3,17,21
reasons 7:7 21:11	/	reliable 46:21 86:4	18:16,18,21 20:24
recall 8:13 9:2,20	115:16,24 117:8 referenced 31:3	86:15 123:1	21:9 22:1,3 23:2
11:8 15:20 25:15	73:23 90:13	reliably 86:10,14	24:16,22 25:3,9,16
25:22 38:11 43:3	references 167:18	1	25:21,24 30:24
		relied 22:6,12,21 24:17 70:23	
51:6 68:21 69:1	<b>referring</b> 12:1 37:10 73:24 75:16	121:25 122:3	31:2,22 50:18,20
80:3 83:9 87:12			52:14 64:19 66:24
87:13,14 88:10	80:17 88:21 116:8	149:14	67:8,22 68:21
98:23	121:5 141:2	rely 22:25 23:12	69:2,9,11 70:23
recalls 38:8	145:16 160:17	23:20 24:14 25:4	76:2,7 77:1 83:6
receive 8:12,25	reflection 93:17	25:5,8 51:1 73:8	87:7 88:24 91:24
71:3,14 160:22	refreshing 110:11	75:23 122:6	91:25 92:19 94:1
receptor 74:20,23	regarding 4:3	147:20	103:10 108:8
75:6 156:6 158:1	50:25 52:3 89:24	relying 102:17	109:15 110:18
161:2,13,14	regardless 107:15	105:7 120:2	119:22 120:3,7
171:25	regulated 15:7	remainder 56:15	121:23 127:3,8
receptors 125:22	38:23 39:4,8,12,14	remember 9:8,9	135:13 148:6
126:4 158:5 161:3	39:16 146:19	11:7 12:7,8,10	150:12,18,20,24
161:6	147:4,18	28:15 29:14 81:20	152:19 154:5
recess 64:13 102:8	regulations 30:18	87:20 88:17 110:8	155:19 158:18
149:24	47:8,9	116:5 131:3 169:3	170:18 172:11
recognize 6:19,25	regulatory 15:4,5	172:17	reported 1:24
77:12 92:10	31:18 118:2 119:4	remove 51:21	reporter 5:9,19
recollection 23:11	reins 1:24 2:18 5:9	52:17	36:18 65:15 80:13
91:3 140:11	174:4,24	removed 26:12	107:7 115:11
recommended	<b>reject</b> 79:25	rendered 7:4	121:18 122:10
86:15,18	115:21		128:7 146:5

### [reporter - scientist]

Page	26
ı uşc	20

151 17 150 10	77 17 107 ( 10	170 15	1 105.15
151:17 158:10	77:17 106:6,18	172:15	samplers 125:15
165:9	107:22 108:24	river 170:6	samples 125:16
reporter's 174:3	111:23 112:8,10	rmr 1:24 2:18	126:2,7,8,16,17
reports 19:13 78:5	130:3 153:3	174:24	sampling 29:17
145:3	161:10 165:25	road 30:8	106:17,22 107:19
represent 5:12	resumé 12:25	robust 118:12	123:16,23 124:8,9
100:10 118:10	retained 12:5	124:9	124:14,19 125:6
representation	49:11,17,23 50:17	role 54:22 88:1,5	125:19 132:4
148:21 149:2,12	reverse 172:3	ronald 1:4	153:1,15 157:3
representations	review 10:20 25:1	<b>rough</b> 91:9,14	sandpit 15:23
151:10	25:7 30:18 31:18	roughly 22:16	save 152:16
representative	50:19,19,20,21	85:15 90:14	saw 31:22 94:22
82:15 97:15 120:8	121:20 127:5,10	rs 100:12	119:19 136:11
165:21 166:3	127:20	rule 172:19	170:11 172:18
167:12,23	reviewed 10:16	rules 55:17 56:21	saying 44:1 84:18
representing	11:9 24:20 25:23	run 53:16 71:5	107:14 108:21
118:7	46:17,19 115:1	82:10,11,15,21,22	159:23 169:23
represents 100:10	121:22 172:9,10	82:25 85:20,22,25	says 17:21 18:7,17
154:8	reviewing 95:10	85:25 86:2,3,6,10	21:8 32:25 76:19
require 31:19	102:20 118:3	86:12,12,13,17,17	81:21 103:9 108:8
39:17	173:3	86:22 87:1,3,6	123:22 166:15
required 8:2 34:14	revise 24:2 53:15	88:16 112:11,13	167:7
47:18 120:8	rezoning 20:18	130:8 138:11	scale 154:11
requirement	<b>right</b> 6:23 8:1 18:9	running 30:21	scenario 71:7
35:12	19:9 21:12 22:8	54:19 57:12 82:22	75:25 85:13 94:14
requirements 21:2	33:25 34:18 43:6	104:5 171:8,16	94:16 102:14
research 48:13	52:21 53:14,22	runs 74:16	scenarios 33:1
116:10	55:20 64:19 65:10	S	60:21 70:21 71:12
reserved 173:24	76:7,11 80:23	s 1:3,4 80:14	71:15 73:17 75:23
residential 158:23	84:22 88:19 89:4	165:12,12 176:1	76:24 90:12
resolution 55:15	89:8 90:7,9 92:24	177:1	102:13 108:3
resources 4:13	94:3 101:21	saint 1:9 3:13 4:4	152:14
respect 70:12	103:17 108:12,14	5:14,16 41:24	scientific 39:9
102:19	114:21 119:25	42:4,6 43:16,23	115:18 116:22,25
rest 138:4	122:4 128:25	44:23 45:2,4,12	122:21,23 139:17
result 87:23 121:7	129:8 131:14	70:22 76:17 108:5	140:5 142:8
135:25	135:16 148:11,12	111:19 176:2	147:22 151:12
resulted 74:11	154:14 156:7,22	177:2	scientifically
104:11	157:21 160:4	sample 124:4	47:10 106:16
results 3:21 45:23	162:20,22 163:4	126:7,7,16,16,23	scientist 39:9
70:8 74:2,12	168:6,13 169:8	126:7,7,10,10,23	105:4 126:8,17

[scientist - solution] Page 27

141:7,15	separate 33:21	152:15 172:22	situations 32:7,15
scratching 66:12	95:4	173:17	six 47:4 123:23
scribbled 22:16	separated 33:19	similar 15:8,25	125:5
scrutiny 122:23	separately 140:7	74:2,4,7 118:5	size 57:23 60:25
searches 50:20	series 28:3	131:22 149:19	114:8,15,24 115:2
<b>second</b> 18:1,5	service 16:13	167:16	115:22,25 116:12
20:21,22 26:14	107:2	similarly 1:6	116:20,25 117:9
29:17 34:8	services 12:23	<b>simple</b> 62:19	117:13,17 118:14
section 32:18	13:9 14:20 15:2,9	simpler 86:17	118:16 119:3,14
123:10 127:1	16:1,11 20:20	155:17	120:3,10,17 122:7
see 7:9 18:3 32:19	52:3,6	simplify 108:9	122:14,19 123:17
38:1 51:3 52:7	set 52:23 119:1	simulate 14:4,5	123:18 124:4,4,11
55:14 61:22 70:25	124:9 134:16	140:16	124:15,18 125:1,4
73:14 74:4 81:22	142:7 167:16	simulated 75:12	126:7,7,16,16,17
83:12 107:25,25	174:20	133:2 137:25	128:5,11 129:2,14
108:4 124:1,2,2,20	setting 19:11	143:20	129:15,23 130:2
124:21 125:17,21	118:24	simulates 58:1	130:15,18 131:6,8
128:14,20 156:15	<b>settle</b> 104:16	simulating 57:4	147:8,10
161:11 164:20	settled 14:9	117:5 119:20	sizes 126:24,24
165:16 167:1,12	settling 104:15	140:9,21 145:8	<b>sketch</b> 111:18
167:20 168:7,15	seven 10:10	147:19	skip 26:1
169:14	sgpplvt 3:18	single 33:6,7,10,13	<b>slight</b> 70:3 172:16
seeing 106:10	<b>shaded</b> 156:21	33:14 36:24 37:14	slightly 113:9
107:3	157:12	41:1 46:24 47:6	slowly 161:24
seen 51:14 107:18	sheet 175:5	47:11,17 94:11	small 119:15
143:7 154:13	<b>short</b> 58:2,3,4	sintering 103:1	136:13
164:3 165:23	shorten 57:16	sir 18:3 21:4,18	smaller 114:11,17
169:11	show 5:23 107:22	43:22 50:6 83:19	119:5 126:24
sees 103:1	152:13 161:19	108:21 145:1	127:16 129:24
select 119:12	<b>showing</b> 157:1	151:7 154:16,18	smith 2:19 5:6
selected 78:18	sic 138:5	158:21	<b>software</b> 151:9
104:3	side 85:5 93:15	site 24:25 49:16,22	158:1
<b>selection</b> 103:5	105:15 128:20,25	52:25 61:17 62:5	softwares 151:2
157:13	153:20 159:22	65:18,23 66:10,22	soil 106:17,20,23
send 137:3	167:15	67:1 134:17,22	153:15,17,20
sense 34:19 170:8	sides 55:22	160:2 172:10,13	158:19
sensitivity 151:16	signature 173:24 174:23	sites 13:24 134:21	sole 17:15
151:17,18,20		135:6 167:18	solid 17:9 156:17
152:3,7,19,20	signed 6:22	situated 1:6	156:23 <b>solution</b> 62:21
sent 165:7,9	<b>significant</b> 30:19 37:5 42:24 70:7	situation 171:4	<b>SUIULIOII</b> 02.21
	31.344.24 10.1		

[somebody - street] Page 28

somebody 45:23	41:15 42:13,15,21	<b>spend</b> 9:3,21 82:6	139:18 140:6
93:15	42:24 43:2,10,14	spent 9:3,21 62.6	141:25 172:23
somewhat 113:6	45:24 46:2,10	spoke 33:11 84:19	stands 8:1
sonoma 2:13	47:1,14 71:13	115:12 116:19	start 5:23 46:14
sorry 17:13 18:4	171:9,11,17	spring 28:21	66:15,17
19:10,12 22:5	172:14,20,20,22	squared 76:20	started 27:24
33:11 34:4,6	172:25 173:6	109:2 158:7,12	168:19,20 172:5
36:18,21 42:8,9	south 170:14	stack 24:12 49:2	starting 164:23
43:6 46:7 51:10	south 170.17	58:9 66:12 68:18	168:21
60:15 61:3 63:15	162:3	72:18 75:18,18,18	state 2:19 5:24 6:5
65:16 80:14 81:15	speak 56:5 84:9	108:9 112:15,19	23:7,7 28:11,22,22
83:20 85:19 87:9	88:7,19 93:15	113:21 132:20	30:13,15 35:11,25
90:11 96:25 97:6	109:24	133:15 136:19	47:12 79:5 83:6
107:8 110:19	speaking 41:17,19	137:2,12 138:19	88:24 90:2 111:19
111:8 115:9,12	44:10,11 48:3,4	139:11 140:4,8	140:23,24 174:1,5
121:2,4 122:10	55:18 56:7,8	141:9,18 143:16	stated 105:20
128:10,16 146:4,7	141:6,15 160:24	144:19,25 147:24	135:13 145:7
146:9 151:18	168:3	152:12	149:15
152:6 154:20,21	<b>specific</b> 12:7 13:9	stacks 24:5 68:1	<b>statement</b> 7:5 21:9
158:10,11 160:11	13:18,20,24,25	68:11,12,14 78:17	24:3 150:16
161:25 164:10	14:4,6,10 15:24	78:21,23,25 79:7	statements 175:7
165:11	16:3 45:20 58:2	90:15 94:3 95:4	states 1:1 30:12,13
sort 133:22 134:7	61:25 68:15 69:8	95:13 96:2 98:21	115:6 170:15
153:6 157:20	74:19 75:5 99:14	99:8 101:14,17,23	stenotype 1:24
<b>sound</b> 37:22	117:2 141:11	101:23,23 112:19	step 104:2
116:22,24	159:3,7	135:18,22 138:14	steps 50:15 73:5
<b>sounds</b> 76:11	specifically 8:22	139:20 143:5,19	95:7 132:3,8,12
source 13:17,23	9:10 10:25 23:22	143:25 144:9	150:22 151:13
14:9 30:18 33:6,7	24:21 25:17 29:16	152:10,12,17	152:18
36:16,24 37:5,5,15	40:23 42:4 43:3	staff 85:1	stopping 64:6,9
41:1,25 42:7	45:2 54:16 58:2	stage 125:13	<b>stream</b> 54:14
44:23 45:4,13,17	66:14 71:6 75:13	<b>stand</b> 105:3	58:23,24 60:1,5
46:24 47:6,11,17	88:8 90:24 91:2,7	standalone 69:13	streams 51:21
53:3 79:10 137:24	114:20 115:16	69:13	52:18
138:4 162:14	116:5 141:22,23	standard 31:15	<b>street</b> 2:21 5:7
172:1,7 173:14,15	specifics 67:3	35:18,19 38:21	20:16 63:17,23
173:16	132:1	50:21 51:17 57:11	64:2 66:5 70:12
<b>sources</b> 33:17 36:7	speculate 47:23	standards 30:17	95:23 96:1 98:19
37:21 38:17 39:3	48:1	standpoint 21:3	98:24 99:4,19
39:22 40:6,12,15	speculation 130:5	41:9,11 72:16	100:6,18 148:14
40:16,17 41:8,10		84:8 122:21	

[strike - testified] Page 29

strike 9:12 14:12	subsurface 171:2	t	techniques 48:21
46:8 58:21 63:15	sufficient 47:17		49:1,6 141:3
69:16 70:11 85:17	124:3 130:21	t 3:7,10,12 4:3 5:5	technologies 3:19
85:18 91:22 93:25	suit 21:22	18:7 80:14 173:22	22:15,17,19 52:10
94:10,19 95:12	suitable 119:19	176:1,1 177:1,1,1	72:3 77:1,16
96:22,25 97:6	suite 2:4,21 5:7	table 77:4,7,19,22	82:12 89:1
98:6 111:25	sullivan 1:3 2:8	78:9 79:7 80:5	technology 2:13
112:25 121:20	3:13 4:4 5:18	120:13,14 122:3	27:12 51:8,13,16
123:21 125:20	88:22 162:15	125:4 127:2,3	51:18,20,25 52:4
128:11 130:22	176:2 177:2	128:13,18,25	52:17
131:7 132:15	summary 80:12	129:6 156:6	<b>ted</b> 1:4
133:3,20 143:12	80:13 154:19,20	tables 67:5	tell 23:4 26:3
145:16 153:16	155:4	take 7:3 61:25	32:25 51:4 56:11
154:25 155:14,17	<b>summed</b> 120:23	64:6 71:6 79:24 91:25 95:7 98:1	75:9 103:18
156:16 158:21	summer 4:8	102:4 108:16	154:11 155:1
164:11 172:9	sumner 1:3	112:9 121:1	159:1,6 162:8,13
string 4:9	support 14:20	123:10 125:10	164:18
struggled 155:7	15:18,25 16:20	125:10 125:10	telling 125:24
stuck 104:8	supported 16:10	132:3 137:1 154:4	temperature
<b>studied</b> 50:8 51:7	supporting 20:17	161:10 162:11	68:13,17,20
51:11,13,19	suppose 30:14	167:10	ten 123:23 125:22
study 17:22	86:11	taken 1:16 64:13	126:3
118:17	supposed 142:6	102:8 103:23	tentatively 83:7
studying 26:13	sure 12:15 13:20	149:24	term 15:16 21:15
<b>stuff</b> 83:13 123:8	18:5 19:17 23:5	talk 102:13	54:17 55:12,16
<b>subject</b> 29:12 88:8	45:3 49:20 50:21	talked 91:7 147:25	57:12 58:2,3,4,25
110:22	51:2 60:17 84:14	talking 28:1 66:13	75:17
submittal 9:5	86:1 87:1 96:8	68:4 72:5 107:22	terminology 62:23
submitted 6:17,22	99:11 107:11	110:10 117:3	terms 19:18 59:1,2
17:3 20:24 46:20	108:20 127:9	128:17 137:7,8	109:15
50:18 172:11	131:4 134:20	145:23 167:3	terrain 75:13,15
submitting 8:25	159:15 166:22	task 171:20	75:17,19 157:1
subscribe 175:6	surface 148:8	team 37:12 42:20	170:6
subscribed 175:12	171:3,6	43:8 71:20 93:21	test 3:21 77:17
substance 33:25	surfer 158:1	116:3,7	78:4 82:22 90:5
34:23 35:7 39:20	swear 5:20	technical 24:19	90:11
40:4,10 110:17,18	sworn 5:22 174:8	50:20,22 89:9	testified 5:22
150:4	175:12	116:4	19:13 77:18 93:24
substances 35:16	systems 170:6	technically 17:18	114:20 130:11
44:4,17 83:3		161:8,16	145:1 148:4
		ĺ	

[testify - true] Page 30

testify 174:9	67:19 68:12,25	time 7:11 9:3,13	towers 62:9,12,15
testifying 6:12	69:3 76:25 85:16	9:21 10:1 12:24	79:12,21 80:24
testimony 6:15	87:20 88:9 89:21	16:25 28:11 38:25	81:9 82:2 95:4,22
19:25 20:8,12	91:2,6 93:24 94:4	39:14 49:9,15,21	96:2,4 98:15 99:3
35:4 45:14 74:13	100:13 106:16	50:1 56:21 70:8	toxic 35:11
99:17 104:20	111:19 115:1	78:2 81:5 82:6,11	toxicologist 26:24
106:1 107:12	118:6 119:16	97:18 100:4,12	toxics 47:5
110:17,21,22	155:22 160:7	113:2,12 127:19	trade 15:6
126:22 140:14	165:13 167:11	133:16 139:5	trained 26:18
150:4,10 174:14	168:24 170:4	153:16 159:3	training 27:22,25
tests 133:15	thinking 12:9	162:10 163:6	28:2,4,13 38:15
thank 6:2 30:4	third 128:4	169:11	transcript 175:3,6
65:9,9,12,13,14	thomas 1:15 2:16	times 20:3 46:3	translatable
128:2 159:24	5:21 6:7 174:8	54:22 95:9 104:4	110:12 113:7
	175:10 176:25	104:16 117:20	
thesis 115:1,8,15			transport 3:17
115:24 116:2,12	177:25	tisch 125:13 title 22:16 88:5	transported 27:8
116:14,18,20,21	thou 145:13		travel 111:12
116:24 120:3	thought 19:10	today 6:9,11,15	114:6,11,16
121:15,22 122:14	71:24 84:6 85:11	7:14 9:22 11:12	130:12,17
123:4,11,13,22	85:13 87:18,23	11:25 31:20	traveled 27:8
127:6,13 131:12	102:18 128:17	110:16	136:2 137:4,13
132:4	168:20 170:1	today's 9:24 10:6	144:2 171:21
thing 89:25 147:24	thoughts 166:16	10:9,14,21	treat 162:3
152:24	168:4	told 72:1 93:19	tribes 30:14
things 10:18,24	thousand 71:23	126:6,15 173:13	tried 41:17 79:4
11:1,2 16:11 17:5	85:14,15,15	toluene 29:18	97:1
17:9 23:16 24:1,6	thread 167:11,16	35:13	trillion 107:4
24:13,24 28:4	167:24	<b>top</b> 4:9 8:19 12:9	trinity 27:25
30:14,19 78:5,13	three 9:5 44:18	18:16 23:6,17	trm 3:6,9 12:17
89:22 105:15	70:13,14,20 71:10	33:3 68:25 81:1	13:3,7 14:13,22,24
116:16,19 126:8	71:15 73:16 76:24	117:3 157:8	15:10 17:2,13,16
126:19 140:13	81:2 101:23	topic 28:18 29:7	17:19,22 18:7,11
147:24 153:21	102:12 104:16	total 9:6 78:14	18:12,13 164:17
168:22 170:7,7	108:3 111:18	125:12 126:4	trouble 125:25
think 8:17,21	161:18	155:25	true 7:14 34:24
10:23,25 13:6	<b>tie</b> 110:9	tower 79:1,10	39:22 40:6 41:6
15:24 17:1 19:4	<b>tied</b> 58:19 59:6	80:16,17,18,20,22	49:9 53:4,5 60:2
25:18 30:17 32:7	87:17 107:1	81:3,12,14 82:9,11	66:22,23 96:5
42:4 43:3,4,5	<b>tim</b> 15:15,15 16:1	82:23 83:8 94:12	98:22 101:17
45:19 47:13,22	16:15	94:24 95:1 96:10	110:18 111:3
56:11 64:8 67:18		100:12	114:4 135:19

[true - vermont] Page 31

144:23 162:15,18	typically 52:7	131:15 140:22	114:24 115:4,8,10
174:13	, , ,	151:13 140:22	114.24 115.4,8,10
	53:17 82:21,22 96:13 134:21		118:11 122:17
truth 174:9,9		174:15	
try 28:15 48:20,25	137:16 140:15	understands	126:15 129:11,15
49:5 55:3 59:13	u	140:24	142:3 143:14
59:14 62:14 63:5	<b>u</b> 177:1	understated	145:18 147:9
63:25 72:24 82:23	<b>u.s.</b> 86:16,19,23	130:15	151:22 154:1
112:13	<b>uh</b> 26:11 33:5	understood 19:5	161:17 173:13
trying 9:8,19	56:13 71:11 81:13	42:6,8,12,23 76:1	uses 58:18
10:23 23:22 28:15	103:11 112:20	79:9 85:7,8 87:19	usually 117:24
29:14 34:24 39:24	138:17 155:20	102:2 144:23	utilize 63:2
39:25 40:7 52:25	156:12 157:4,15	145:2 171:12	utilized 63:22
55:21,25 58:11	158:9 160:21	172:21 173:3	$\mathbf{v}$
69:12 75:9 77:25	161:9 164:16	undertake 142:13	v 80:14
78:3,12 79:16	169:1	unique 32:2	vague 54:5,17
82:4 97:10 99:12	ultimately 72:22	uniqueness 170:8	55:16 56:1 59:12
99:14 109:12,14	umm 67:14 108:19	<b>unit</b> 76:14 99:15	99:21 137:21
109:16 110:8	uncertain 143:16	108:15,16,25	141:10
125:24 139:25,25	uncertainty	109:3,11,19 113:6	vagueness 139:21
144:13 146:12	143:11,13	161:17	valid 44:12 48:5
169:12,25 172:17	understand 6:8,11	<b>united</b> 1:1 170:15	106:16
tuesday 1:18 2:22	8:2 21:20 29:21	unpack 78:20	validate 152:21
174:6		unregulated 39:8	153:13 154:2
turn 22:3 71:2	40:8 45:3 53:3,6	unreliable 68:22	
<b>turned</b> 73:13	54:19 55:4 56:25	upfront 123:8	158:18 163:17
twice 20:4 29:3	57:7,17,22 62:18	upper 71:21 72:9	validation 153:4,5
two 19:12 20:12	62:20 71:9,18,18	72:25 73:6 102:16	153:9
31:12 33:20 59:1	72:17 75:3 78:12	103:21 104:3,9	values 146:21
59:1,1 64:18 79:1	83:22 84:25 85:17	105:5,12,17,23	various 95:9
81:2 95:3,4 98:16	88:10 92:2 97:9	107:16 142:18,22	111:21
147:23 152:12,14	99:11 107:11	143:15,16 148:9	velocity 58:19,19
157:9 161:2	108:20 124:5	154:9	58:20,22 59:1,6
163:20	133:8,9 136:8	upwards 103:2	60:1,6 114:1,2,5
type 8:8 15:8,25	145:3 146:10	urquhart 2:8	138:6
99:9 118:5 167:23	151:8 155:19	use 43:24 52:23	venue 106:7
types 62:24	158:21 171:4	53:7,12,19 54:1,11	verify 91:17
typewriting	understanding	55:9 63:17 66:24	vermont 1:1 3:17
174:12	21:23 37:4 38:15	98:10 102:15	4:12 12:21 23:15
typical 72:19 98:2	39:12 42:14 59:16	105:5,17 108:9,21	36:24 63:3,18
170:14,16	66:1 72:14 73:9	108:23,24 112:20	70:22 71:3,14
1/0.14,10	87:25 88:2 91:4		74:12,14,15 75:24
	93:4 122:21	113:1,6,11,16	82:16 83:23 84:1

[vermont - yeah] Page 32

84:9,23,24 85:3	•••	we've 9:4,17 56:19	151:20 158:11
86:4 87:8,9 88:1,7	W	64:4 68:4 102:3	160:8,12 161:24
148:9 165:6	w 29:22,25 30:7,9	weather 98:10	165:13 166:5,7
vermont's 157:7	30:10,20,24 31:3	170:15	167:1 173:19
version 11:6,6,18	31:14,19,23 32:4,8	week 123:23	174:11,15,20
12:2 31:4,6 64:19	32:12,16,18,25	weighted 120:22	woman 14:14
64:20 65:24 88:12	33:3 35:14 37:18	wells 106:14 164:4	wondering 151:11
165:14,18	37:24 38:8,12,16	169:10	words 51:11 70:5
versions 25:15	39:5,6	went 17:6 27:24	102:15 161:11
31:12	wait 25:12	30:1 43:10 61:11	work 13:14 14:18
versus 110:9 149:6	want 7:25 36:14	83:10 94:7 104:25	15:13 16:1,6,9
vertical 59:3	45:24 53:17 56:24	wheeler 134:15	18:17 26:9 43:7,9
	57:3,6,7 59:9,15		·
videographer 2:14	60:7 71:9 75:3	whereof 174:20	48:13,20,25 49:5
5:3,10,19 64:11,14	78:20 99:11	white 156:17,23	50:7,11 51:17
102:6,9 127:25	102:13 107:11	whitlock 2:3	52:9,11,15 73:9
143:22 149:20,22	109:2,4,8 113:7	widespread	88:6 116:22,25
149:25 173:21	124:10 155:19	168:16	117:4 171:25
videotape 5:4	161:18	william 1:3	worked 13:3,5
173:22	wanted 36:11 37:7	wind 60:7,8 98:7	14:23 15:11,17
videotaped 1:14	37:9 42:11	98:10,14,20	17:16 28:11,11,12
2:16	washington 28:20	147:25 148:2	49:10,15,21 50:1
viewpoint 74:19	waste 17:9,9	168:7 169:25	62:19 90:20,22
75:5	watch 127:25	witness 2:17 5:20	114:20
visit 60:24 61:2,4	water 63:17,23	11:20 19:7,10	working 9:17
61:6,14 62:4	64:2 66:5 70:12	32:21 34:4,6 35:1	14:16 16:14,17,23
visits 62:5	95:23,25 98:19,24	36:20 37:24 38:7	28:9 73:3
visual 156:16	99:4,19 100:6,18	38:9,11 44:8,13	works 97:17 109:9
visually 169:16	106:17,20,21	45:9 48:7 54:6,18	workshop 28:22
volume 90:8	148:14 153:22,25	56:6,8 57:2,10,17	workshops 28:3
113:23 125:13	154:2 158:19	59:13 65:19 67:14	28:13
137:18 146:2,5,7	164:4 165:25	67:17 69:22 80:14	world 15:2 26:9
volumes 139:4	way 24:2 29:4	96:13 97:14 99:23	75:20 140:15
volumetric 24:12	69:5 107:20 109:9	100:25 101:8,21	write 16:12
68:12	113:5,14 136:7,22	102:5 104:21	wrong 22:5 56:11
voluntary 15:4,6	141:8,16 142:1,7	115:12 122:12	88:4 106:19
vost 80:12,14	143:19,20 152:23	126:12 127:21,23	115:13 164:11
vs 1:8 3:13 4:4	156:15 168:21	128:2,8 129:19	wrote 76:2 166:12
176:2 177:2	169:14	130:7 136:6	$\mathbf{y}$
	ways 62:24 152:5	137:22 139:23	yeah 8:7 16:16
	152:7	140:20 141:11,20	18:5 20:14 22:13
		144:5,12 146:9	22:15 25:5,5,17
			22.13 23.3,3,17

[yeah - zoomed] Page 33

-	
30:5 32:5,20	104:11,16,17
34:10 46:18,23	105:3,17 113:17
48:7 53:20,22,25	138:14,22 146:13
54:6,18 61:3	154:9 158:8,12
62:19 68:1 69:12	159:8 170:21
69:12 73:3,4 75:8	year's 72:5
77:4,6,6 78:9 80:6	years 26:12 28:16
80:9,21 81:8	43:25 63:7,18
82:18 83:21 84:13	66:6 79:4 81:3,7
86:11,24 87:16	87:2,4 95:19
88:23 89:3 92:9	96:17,18 97:1,25
92:11 96:13,21	98:3,5,10,14,20
98:2,23 103:14	99:6,8,12,15,25
104:13,13,13,21	100:6,9,14 101:6
106:15 115:12	101:11,16 102:1
121:9 123:7 126:3	110:13 148:5
127:21 128:6,19	149:7
129:20,25 130:7	yesterday 10:3,4
134:10 138:1	10:11,14 22:14
139:23 141:4	yoder 1:15 2:16
144:5,17,23	3:7,10,12 4:3,9
146:16 150:14	5:5,21 6:5,7,8
151:3,20 154:14	12:5 56:23 65:22
155:10 156:10,11	102:12 150:3
156:14,19 157:7	164:3 166:9
157:19 158:20	167:11 173:22
160:12,13 161:16	174:8 175:10
161:24 162:16	176:25 177:25
165:3 168:11,20	<b>york</b> 2:10,10
169:19 170:13,19	14:15,19 148:10
170:23 171:15	$\mathbf{z}$
172:3 173:2	<b>zero</b> 142:3,9
year 29:3,14 71:23	zone 73:12 102:25
73:6 75:25 76:4,5	103:1
76:10,12,13,20	<b>zoned</b> 20:15
77:20,23 78:17	zones 62:22
80:8 85:12,15	zoning 15:25 16:2
90:15,16 95:16,18	19:12,14,22 20:1,7
97:5,7 99:16	20:12,22 21:2
102:14,16 103:3	zoomed 156:10
103:16,19,19	2001104 100.10

# Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 30

- (e) Review By the Witness; Changes.
- (1) Review; Statement of Changes. On request by the deponent or a party before the deposition is completed, the deponent must be allowed 30 days after being notified by the officer that the transcript or recording is available in which:
- (A) to review the transcript or recording; and
- (B) if there are changes in form or substance, to sign a statement listing the changes and the reasons for making them.
- (2) Changes Indicated in the Officer's Certificate. The officer must note in the certificate prescribed by Rule 30(f)(1) whether a review was requested and, if so, must attach any changes the deponent makes during the 30-day period.

DISCLAIMER: THE FOREGOING FEDERAL PROCEDURE RULES

ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

THE ABOVE RULES ARE CURRENT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1,

2016. PLEASE REFER TO THE APPLICABLE FEDERAL RULES

OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION.

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Veritext Legal Solutions represents that the foregoing transcript is a true, correct and complete transcript of the colloquies, questions and answers as submitted by the court reporter. Veritext Legal Solutions further represents that the attached exhibits, if any, are true, correct and complete documents as submitted by the court reporter and/or attorneys in relation to this deposition and that the documents were processed in accordance with our litigation support and production standards.

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